The Bombay Gazette.

No 8444—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	10
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

		Rs.	a.
First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	„	3	8
Third do.	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] insertion .... [illegible] per line.

Second do. .... 4½ „ „

Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Burke, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The about is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and on MONDAY, the 6th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MAL[illegible]A, 1,342 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander, J. B. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves [illegible]icorin	[illegible]
„ Rutnagherry	[illegible]	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingorla	5	„ Neg-pa am	16
„ Goa	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Masulipatam	20
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppey	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		Mar
		Arrive BUSREH	19
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guader	9	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	11	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Linga	29
„ Linga	14	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Bushire	16	„ Muscat April	2
„ Fao	18	„ Kurrachee	7
„ Mahomerah	18	Arrives BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 878 Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander A. A. Havsard, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th March 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, [illegible]ole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal, [illegible]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	30	24	9
Messina	30	24	14
Naples	30	24	[illegible]
Leghorn	30	24	[illegible]
Genoa	30	24	[illegible]
Marseilles	32	25	[illegible]

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children [illegible] 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876 [illegible]

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

SUMATRA to sail on [illegible]

ARABIA to sail on SAT[illegible]

BATAVIA to sail on MON[illegible]

ASSIRIA to sail on MON[illegible]

From the 1st January 18[illegible] 10th and 24th, and Bombay [illegible] until further notice.

All Steamers of this Comp[illegible] class accommodation; and [illegible] wardess on board.

The exact hour of departure [illegible] or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of informa[illegible]

C[illegible]

Agent Rubattino [illegible]

Bombay, 6th December 18[illegible]

BOMBAY TO LIVERP[illegible]

TO SAIL POSIT[illegible]

THE new [illegible] HALL, [illegible] P. nominal [illegible] from B[illegible] as above [illegible]. This [illegible]mer built to steam [illegible]modation for about 30 First-Class Pa[illegible] For Passage, &c., ap[illegible]

W. & [illegible], Agents.

Bombay, 17th Febru[illegible]

ANCHOR [illegible]PIA.

THE [illegible] INTEND. [illegible]

W. [illegible], Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2756	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons, and 580 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying E. M. [illegible] Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 28th Feb. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT MARCH 12TH.

THE fast and favorite Steam-Ship ATALANTA, A 1, 1,743 Tons [illegible] Register, will sail as above. She has very comfortable First-Class accommodation. Passage Money £40. Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
[illegible] Agents, Bombay.

N[illegible]

CONSIGNEES per [illegible]amer TRAFALGAR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. [illegible] CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTU[illegible] the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by th[illegible]ptain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1876.

STEAMER CLIVE, Captain Burt, from Liverpool.—This Steamer having this day been reported at the Customs, Consignees are requested to pass Entries, present Bills of Lading, and Pay Freight at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Consignees are further requested to take delivery of their Goods at the Sassoon Dock in which the steamer is now berthed. No claim, whatsoever, will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Steamer Clive.

Bombay, 28th February 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, arrived from CALCUTTA, per S.S. SCANDERIA, on the 25th May 1872, are hereby informed that the Owners have recovered compensation from the Owners of the KILLARNEY, S.S., and that a sum of Rs. 6,695-8-0 has been apportioned by the Average Adjuster to be refunded to Consignees of Cargo who have contributed to the General Average, which sum will be refunded to such Consignees on presentation of their Claims to the Undersigned. If Claims be not all rendered on or before 1st April next the balance then in hand will be remitted back to the Owners.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT [illegible]

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the [illegible] of the several lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation [illegible] Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective [illegible] for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

[illegible] Fares from Bombay to places in

[illegible] and Dak.

[illegible] between G. I. P. and East Indian

[illegible] between [illegible] Madras.

[illegible] Railway.

[illegible], carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.

[illegible] Central India Railway.

[illegible] Bombay, [illegible] and Andaree.

[illegible] Railway.

[illegible]

Punjaub and Delhi [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible] Mooltan, Lahore,

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible]jab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.

[illegible] Flotilla.

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] Steamers.

[illegible] Bombay Presidency.

[illegible] Central Provinces and Calcutta.

[illegible] Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western

[illegible] Central Provinces.

[illegible] Provinces and the Punjaub.

[illegible] Simla.

[illegible] Nynee Tal.

[illegible] Carriage Dak.

[illegible] Horse Dak Company.

[illegible] West Dak Company.

[illegible] and North-Western Dak Company.

[illegible] Western Dak Company.

[illegible] to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.

[illegible] Pindee and Murree.

[illegible] Mail Service.

[illegible] of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

[illegible] of Fares for Palanquins.

[illegible] of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee [illegible]hoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras [illegible]" Office.
[illegible]	[illegible] and A[illegible] Hotels.
[illegible]	"Observer" [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] & Co[illegible] & Co, and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

REDUCED PRICES!!!

THE MEMBERS OF THE

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

Will appear again at the

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST,

When they will reproduce their much admired Melodrama of

JALLUM JORE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST,

J. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S DRAMA OF BLACK SHEEP.

STEWART ROUTH .... Mr. GEO. W. CAREY.

HARRIET ROUTH .... Miss ROSA COOPER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE EDULJEE SOOKHIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to SELL. Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground situate on the West side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement eighty-three square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 237, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, on or towards the West by the piece of Land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the house of the said Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, and on or towards the South by the house of Eduljee Framjee Mistree. And, secondly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land or Ground situate in Cowasjee Patel Street aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement thirty-four square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and on or towards the West by the house of Eduljee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by the house of the said Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, and on or towards the South by the house of Eduljee Framjee Mistree, and also all that the Messuage or Tenement standing upon the said two pieces of land or on some part thereof, and which said Messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23. Any person having claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Sale, Gift, or otherwise upon the said property, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my Office in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 28th day of February 1876.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they [illegible] the above preparation for CASH.

[illegible] Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial [illegible] for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult[illegible] cases of enfeebled digestion; and has been the [illegible] many lives when no other food could be re[illegible] great medical value in native practice where Lix[illegible] objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE, Light and in good condition, and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

TO LET FURNISHED, for a YEAR or LESS, KATEVILLE, 117, Malabar Hill. Apply to F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

FOR SALE.—SHARES of the MANCHESTER & BOMBAY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Ld. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st April, the airy ROOMS in Bruce Lane, at present occupied by Messrs. Campbell Mitchell & Co. Rent moderate. Apply to FORBES & Co.

ANY person having a good second-hand BILLIARD TABLE for sale may hear of a purchaser by addressing Honorary Secretary, Chess Club, Rampart Row.

QUALIFIED MEDICAL OFFICER WANTED IMMEDIATELY to TAKE CHARGE of EMIGRANTS from PONDICHERRY to BOURBON and back. Apply JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs.	9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe	„	10	„
Chateau de Franda (H. & C. Balaresque)	„	14	„
Les Canons (do.)	„	16	„
Chateau St. Julien	„	16	„
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„	22	„
Do. (Poyferre)	„	22	„
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„	26	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Lauben' eimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 18 „	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „	„ 12 8 „
St inwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20 „	
Hockheimer	„ 24 „	
Rudesheimer	„ 28 „	
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 „	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40	„ 22 8 „
Extra dry Champagne	„ 40 „	„ 22 8 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES) .... Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.

FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS .... „ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.

A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30

ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC, Rs. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.

BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Saunders, Rs. 5 8

DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4-12 per dozen quarts.

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.

G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.

BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.

Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

ARE IN RECEIPT, Ex S. S. ERL KING AND S. S. NIZAM, OF FURTHER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash	Rs.	a.
DANISH BUTTER (choicest quantity) 1 lb. Tins	Per Tin	1	6
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company	„	0	8
Do. ANGLO-SWISS MILK, prepared in Switzerland	„	0	9
BACON (on cut 14 annas per lb.); FLITCHES, weighing from 15 to 30 lbs., per lb.		0	13
Do. hermetically sealed tins		1	0
CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER & CHEDDER (on cut 14 annas per lb.); whole CHEESE, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs., per lb.		0	13
HAMS, (best York and Wilts) from 9 to 13 lbs each, per lb.		0	14
Do. in hermetically sealed tins, per lb.		1	4
OXFORD SAUSAGES, large size, Crosse and Blackwell.	Per Tin	1	14
Do. do. small do. do. do.	„	1	1
BOLOGNA do. small do. do.	„	1	4
FRESH SALMON, American	„	0	12
Do. Do. Scotch (Moir's)	„	1	1
FINDON HADDOCKS	„	0	10
FRESH MACKEREL	„	0	8
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell	Per Bottle	0	9
JAMS and MARMALADE	Per Tin	0	8
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints) Lea and Perrins	Each	1	2
Do. Do. (Half-pints.) Do.	„	0	10
POTTED MEATS and FISH	Per Tin	0	8
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	„	0	10
Do. VEGETABLES, from	„	0	7
MALT VINEGAR	Per Quart	0	6

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P. and O. Company's Steamers from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers, and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports) solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOSIERY AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

SHIRTS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.	WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Irish Linen Fronts and Wristbands. Rs. 25, 32-8, 37-8 and 42-8 per half dozen. PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, with Collars attached, neat patterns, and good washing colours. Rs. 36 per half dozen. FINE LONG CLOTH DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts. Rs. 10 each. "THE NEW OXFORD CLOTH SHIRT," with Collar attached, a thoroughly strong article for rough wear. Rs. 36 per half dozen. "THE ZEPHYR SHIRT," same material as above, but thinner. Rs. 36 per half dozen. FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, of the best Saxony all-Wool Flannel, well shrunk, Rs 8 8 each.
BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.	INDIA GAUZE VESTS, thin for Warm Weather Wear, half and long sleeves. Rs. 12 8 to 16 8 per half dozen. TWO-THREAD MERINO VESTS, a good article for every day wear, half and long sleeves. Rs. 4 to 5-8 each. REAL MERINO VESTS, thicker than the above, and warm for Overland Travellers. Rs. 4 8 to 5 8 each. ANGLO INDIAN GAUZE VESTS, half sleeves, a very comfortable and cool Vest for wear during the hot season. Rs. 5 8 to 7 each. SCARLET CASHMERE VESTS, long sleeves, beautifully Warm for Overland Travellers. Rs. 8-8 and 9-8 each. THICK DRAB MERINO VESTS, soft and warm for Invalids. Rs. 5 to 6-8. SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL VESTS, long and short sleeves. Rs. 4-8 to 6 8. SPUN SILK VESTS, with long sleeves, flesh colour. Rs. 12 each. PURE SILK VESTS, long sleeves, colours Green and Pink. Rs. 15 8 and 20 each.
DRAWERS, PANTS AND TROUSERS.	BROWN COTTON KNICKERBOCKER, or short Drawers. Rs. 5 to 7 each. THIN MERINO KNICKERBOCKER or short Drawers. Rs. 5 to 7 each. GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS, for Warm Weather Wear. Rs. 4-8 to 6 8 per pair. PURE MERINO DRAWERS, rather thicker than the above. Rs. 5 to 7 per pair. SPUN SILK PANTS, flesh colour. Rs. 12. GAUZE MERINO PANTS or long Drawers. Rs. 2 8 to 3-4 per pair. SUMMER MERINO PANTS. Rs. 4 8 to 6 per pair. SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL PANTS, Warm for Overland Travellers. Rs. 4-8 to 6 per pair. DRAB MERINO TROUSERS. Rs. 6 to 7 per pair. SCARLET CASHMERE TROUSERS. Rs. 10-8 to 12-8 per pair.
BATHING DRAWERS.	PLAIN BROWN COTTON. Rs. 1, 1-8 and 1-12 per pair. BROWN COTTON FANCY STRIPES. Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2 and 2-4 per pair.
FOOTBALL SHIRTS, HOSE AND CAPS.	CASHMERE SHIRTS, with long sleeves. Rs. 5 each, in the following coloured stripes:— Oxford and Cambridge—2 inch Blue stripes, Navy Blue and White, Royal Blue and Scarlet, Scarlet and White, Scarlet Black and Yellow, Scarlet White and Blue, White and Royal Blue, Blue and Black, Orange and Black, Violet and Black. HOSE, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS. Rs. 2-8 per pair. RUGBY CAPS, IN VARIOUS COLOURS. Rs. 5 each.
GENTLEMEN's FANCY HALF HOSE.	WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10-8 to 18. BROWN DRESS COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10-8 to 19. ROUGH BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, thoroughly strong for rough wear, Rs. 10 8 to 16-8. FANCY STRIPED COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10 to 23. WHITE LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, fine and thin, but strong. Rs. 15-8 to 18. Also same as above but UNBLEACHED. FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE. Rs. 18-8 to 35. PLAIN COLOUR MERINO HALF HOSE, assorted Greys and Drabs. Rs. 14 to 22 per doz. FANCY STRIPED MERINO HALF HOSE. Rs. 14 to 30. PLAIN COLOUR RIBBED MERINO HALF HOSE. Rs. 19 to 30. FINE MERINO RIBBED HALF HOSE in Blue, Pink and Scarlet, with White Silk Clox. Rs. 21 per half doz. SPUN SILK HALF HOSE, in plain Colours and Fancy Stripes. Rs. 4-8 to 6 per pair. PURE SILK HALF HOSE, in a variety of pretty bright Colours. Rs. 7-8 to 10-8 per pair.
SLEEPING SUITS.	PRINTED CAMBRICS, Rs. 8 8 and 10-8 suit. THE NEW OXFORD CLOTH, Rs. 13 8 suit. FANCY FLANNEL (well shrunk) Rs. 12-8 to 16-8.
BRACES.	WHITE and SCARLET BERLIN WOOL. Rs 2-8 per pair. FANCY WEB BRACES. Rs. 2 and 2-8 per pair. FRENCH "GUYOT" BRACES. Rs. 1-4, 1-12, 2-8, 3-8 and 5.
SCARFS AND TIES.	COLOURED SAILOR KNOT SCARFS. Rs. 1, 1-8, 2, 2 8 and 3. BLACK SAILOR KNOT SCARFS, (various shapes). Rs. 3. BLACK WINDSOR SCARFS to tie in Bow or Knot. Rs. 3 to 4. COLOURED OTTOMAN SCARFS to tie large Knot. Rs. 4. COLOURED WINDSOR SCARFS. Rs. 2-8, 3, 3 8 and 4. BLACK and COLOURED BOND STREET SCARFS, for Pin. Rs. 3 to 4 8 BLACK FANCY BOWS. Rs. 3. BLACK TIES, from ½ to 2 inches wide. 10 annas to Rs. 2-12 each. WHITE TIES all widths. 8 annas each or Rs. 5 per dozen. WHITE BOWS, Embroidered Ends. 12 annas to Rs. 2 each.
THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS.	STAND UP COLLARS, in the following shapes:— Surprise, Elite, Hastings, Consul, Baronet, Granville, &c. Rs. 7-8 per dozen. Turn down all round, West End, Shakespear, Criterion. Rs. 7-8. Turn down Corners, Improved Cambridge, Prince, Marquis, Times, Echo. Rs. 7 8. PAPER COLLARS. 12 annas per dozen or 3 dozens for Rs. 2.
HANDKERCHIEFS HEMMED AND WASHED.	WHITE COTTON, for rough use. Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8 and 6. WHITE CAMBRIC. Rs. 8, 10-8, 12-8 and 17-8. WHITE CAMBRIC, with Coloured Borders. Rs. 12-8 and 15 per dozen. COLOURED and WHITE SILK. Rs. 4 each.

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPA[illegible]
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction, Sale at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.:—

1 bale green yarn, No. 40.

5 cases white lenos.

2 „ black Italian cloth.

2 „ Turkey red prints, 18 yards.

2 „ Kerosine oil lamps.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

MENESSE & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their Auction Room, Military Square No. 1, the following:—

2 cases papers, 2 cases glassware.

On account of the concern.—

20,000 Havannah and Trichinopoli cigars.

On account of the first purchaser.—

C S | 1-50—15 casks iron-wire No. 10 to 24 each 5 cwt.

H C & Co | 1-40—25 casks iron-wire, No. 9 to 18 each 5 cwt.

On account and risk of the underwriter:—

Ex Alnwick Castle.

J S C } 1501-2000—60 boxes candles, each 30 packs, damaged by salt water.

C H C C A D } 1-265—19 kegs rose nails each 1 cwt, damaged by salt water.

S A B B & C } 1-10 cases small safety matches, damaged by salt water.

L E A B | 456-57, 474, 472, 465, 459 | 6 cases safety matches, damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, a solid mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons etc., at No. 24. Gilder Street, Grant Road.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 24 Gilder Street, Grant Road, the whole of the household furniture, of E. W. FLOWER, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut and plain glasswhere, handsome dinner desert and breakfast services, best electro plated currydishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee service, large and small oblong waiters, bread basket, cruet and pickle frames, toast tack, butter cooler, table and chamber candlesticks, table spoons and forks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pies, card, sofa, dressing, washing and lady's work tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, whatnot, chiffonier, wardrobe, chest of drawers, gown press, four-posts beostead, campout, baba cots, drawing-room arm, without arm, easy, low light, American, bed-room and folding chairs, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, piano stool, music stand, drawing-room carpets, table covers, railway wrapper, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lustres, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, etc etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelainware, etc., at the Maria Hill, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the Maria Hill, Mazagon the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Gentleman changing his residence. Full particulars will shortly appear and the property will be on view on and after THURSDAY the 2nd proximo.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder

About 200 first class Moulmein teak squares

And at the Mazagon Dareokhana—

About 50 tons of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

SALE OF SALT BY AUCTION AT MATOONGA WITHIN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of March next, (1876) from 1 to 6 P.M., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell under instructions from the REVD. BRAZ FERNANDEZ, and on account and risk of the former purchasers, the Firm of Messrs. HAJI SUMAR BAUKER of Bombay, the quantity of salt hereinafter described in FOUR Lots of 5 RAS each:—

14 RAS (heaps), each heap is said to contain 16 Annas of salt, 2 annas and 14½ maunds, be the same little more or less, lying in heaps at the Salt Pan called "RAWLEE" in Matunga.

5 RAS, 14 Annas and 8 maunds, more or less, lying at the Salt Pan called "VADALLA" in Matunga.

1 RAS, 12 Annas and 12 maunds, more or less, lying at the Salt Pan called "SEWREE" in Matunga.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply at the Office of Messrs. JANARDHEN and GHANDHIBHOY, Attorneys for the Vendor, Revd. Braz Fernandez.

Terms:—25 per cent will be taken as deposit at the time of the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Just Landed.

A very handsome new circular fronted glass miniature brougham by J Griffiths, London, with lamp, pole and shaft.

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps.

A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

1 very handsome English built brougham, by Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES of FERRY FARM and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the FORESHORE of the COLABA COLLECTORATE, for the 12 months Commencing April 1st 1876, will be held before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag on the 14th March 1876 and the following days.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
President, District Local Funds Committee.

Colaba, Local Funds President's Office, Camp Mahad, 10th February 1876.

USUAL AUCTION SALE

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE,

THIS DAY, 1st MARCH 1876 at half-past 4 P.M.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SELLING their HORSES or CARRIAGES may send them at once to stand at the Stable for inspection of the Public.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will COMMENCE BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at

MAHABLESHWER,

On the 1st March 1876.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the 1st of March 1876 will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

Mahableshwur, 15th February 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

FOR

MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTR[illegible]

SIMPSON A[illegible]

CARRIAGE, BUILDERS [illegible]

M A [illegible]

ESTA[illegible]

S. & Co., [illegible]

munic[illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]

atter[illegible]

OB[illegible]

NOTICES.

DISINFECTANT.—THE GOVERNME[illegible] SANITARY COMPANY have sent a Consign[illegible] their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRI[illegible] SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of 2 Cwts.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CA[illegible] ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this [illegible] are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPO[illegible] fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER [illegible] RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watch[illegible] other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged [illegible] rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & C[illegible]
Bombay A[illegible]

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has for[illegible] resided for some years in India, but is now settled at [illegible] wishes to take charge of two or three young Childr[illegible] parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate the[illegible] her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy [illegible] parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess [illegible] goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. Re[illegible] given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of [illegible] Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next at 3-30 P.M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Row, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business:—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for the PAYMENT of the FIRST and SECOND CALL has been extended until MONDAY, the 6th March next, after which date the Shares in respect of which such Call or Calls have not been PAID will be ABSOLUTELY and FINALLY FORFEITED; notwithstanding such forfeiture the Company will proceed against the defaulting Shareholders for the recovery of the amount due by them.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

22nd February, 1876.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th February 1876.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Armenian Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when certain proposals which have been made to the Directors by persons in Bombay to be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company will be submitted to the meeting for their consideration and Resolutions passed thereon.

By order of the Directors,

COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary.

Fort, Armenian Lane, No. 4, 19th February 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 336 of 1873.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Khetwady, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, at present residing confined in Her Majesty's House of Correction in Bombay, under a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of seven years. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Seventeenth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES will be sold in two Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette, in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing Thirty-two goontas and three annas equal to one beega and Fifteen kattis by admeasurement, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the Revenue Survey No. 24 B., on or towards the east by the Revenue Survey No. 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 24 A, and the same have been for several years past unoccupied.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing one acre and nine annas equal to one beega and six pouds by admeasurement, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Revenue Survey No. 24 A, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east by the Revenue Survey No. 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 24 B, and the same have been for several years past unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDASS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.—Dated this 31st day of January 1876.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 253 of 1874.

RUSTOMJEE NAOROJEE KANGA .... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUBIKABAI and DHAKABAI *alias* JALIKABAI, widows of RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, deceased, ELIZER RUBIN, and UZZEL RUBIN, Infant Sons and ABEGALBAI and RAHEBBAI, Infant Daughters of the said RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, by their Guardian *ad litem* L. A. WATKINS .... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the DECREETAL ORDER made herein on the seventh of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the Immoveable Properties hereinafter described will be put up for SALE at the premises by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Undersigned in Four Lots on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned.

Lot No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1876, at 4 P.M.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with two houses standing thereon, situate at Oomerkhady First Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a passage or lane and the house of Balgovind [illegible]rgovind, on or towards the West by a passage or lane and the house of Wittoba Mistry, on or towards the North by a public road, and on or towards the South by the house of Mahomed [illegible]ly Jewajee, and assessed under Nos. 37 and 22 respectively.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February 1876 at 4-30 P.M.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a public road called Nowrojee Hill Road, on or towards the North by the house of Bhima Shivajee Cooly, on or towards the South by the house of Moolvie Mahomedally Sivfnit and assessed under No. 129.

Lot No. 3.

On WEDNESDAYS, the 1st day of March, 1876, at 4 P.M.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Oomerkhady, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth; and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Inish Silva, on or towards the West by the house of Rubika Gudker, on or towards the North by the house of Dawoodje Isubjee, and on or towards the South by public passage, and assessed under No 71.

Lot No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1876, at 4-3[illegible]

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff a[illegible] ants of and in all that piece or parcel of Fazund[illegible] ground, with the dwelling house standing there[illegible] Omerkhady Pakady Road, outside the Fort [illegible] bounded on or towards the East by the hou[illegible] Gudker, on or towards the West by an [illegible] water well, on or towards the North b[illegible] Ruttonsey Ludha, and on or toward[illegible] sage, and assessed under No. 70.

Dated this twenty-eighth day [illegible]

S. D[illegible]

COPPER-[illegible]

B[illegible]

AR[illegible]

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH FEB. 1876.

porary firmness in our Cotton Market proves to have been quite unwarrant- state of things in Liverpool, the clos- am reporting the market very dull, gular, spot prices, however, being un- ith the exception only of Mid-Orleans 16d. lower. "To arrive" the public quote Good Fair Omra with the G. F. uary-February shipment at 4½d. and March shipment 4 7/16d., while from essages we hear that there are sellers mrawuttee at 4⅜d. and Good Broach at lb., both February-March shipment. ing's market opened unchanged, pro- 8,000, actual imports 18,000 bales. w York advices of yesterday's date ontinued downward tendency, Mid- n the spot being quoted at 12⅝ cents shipment at 13 cents, a fall of ⅛ and r lb. respectively. Gold and Exchange are unchanged. The receipts of he U. S. ports are as follows :—

		1876	1875	1874.
eceipts	...	26,000	17,000	26,000
do	...	38,000	28,000	43,000
st Sept.	...	3,441,000	2,931,000	3,095,000

chester Piece Goods Market remains far as we can learn without change The General Produce Markets in Lon- o unchanged.

his morning are quoted at 94½; French 103.

Silver the public telegrams give no but we hear that private messages ecline to 53⅜d. per oz. A fall of ⅛d. as ve gone lately, is of little moment and dy been fully discounted on this side, ws that the downward movement still

s here to-day has been very dull with movement of any kind. In STERLING there has been next to nothing doing, are in every respect the same as they sterday.

rtnightly biddings for Council drafts ce in London to-morrow and the result ed with considerable anxiety. We

, on demand 1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee.
6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. ,,
3 ,, 1s. 8¼d. ,,
nts 3 ,, 1s. 8 9-16d. ,,

lcutta no business has been done to-day, s are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT quiet at quite nominal rates.

HARE MARKET is steady, but only a very business is doing. Bank of Bombays are less in favour and are again a half per cent. lower. Bombay United Spinning Shares are Rs. 5 lower, otherwise our quotations are unchanged.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been stupid with only a very small scale of business. Sellers continue to ask the enhanced prices of yesterday, while buyers on the other hand are compelled to reduce their figures owing to the further decline in Liverpool. Transactions are said to have taken place in New Mowa at Rs. 172, and in Ginned Broach at Rs. 190 per candy half-pressed, in Akote at Rs. 167, Good Fair Sheagaum at Rs. 156, and Fair Khamgaum at Rs. 139 per candy full-pressed. Up-country supplies continue small. The receipts here yesterday were 7,908 bales, making 15,844 bales for the four days, indicating a probable total of 27,000 to 30,000 bales for the week against 59,103 for the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS are firm at about yesterday's rates. By steamer for Liverpool £1-16-3 was done in the morning, but in the afternoon consignees have been asking £1-17-6, without, however, inducing business. By sail rates are steady at £2 2 6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement. A slow demand is experienced both in the Bazaar and from first hands, and prices are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	692½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	3.5
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	705 xd.
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	490
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	8,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.	200
859	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
5,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	445
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the ye

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
00	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
300	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,075
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	905
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	910
4,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	10,75
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	995
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	8 0
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,050
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,180
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	730
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	850
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	835
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
		all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,065
		all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
		000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	575
		all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

AILWAY COMPANIES.

	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·8·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	268
...	£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ALNWICK CASTLE, 1,108, tons, Captain J. C alland, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

E SHIP LADY MELVILLE, 966 tons, Captain H. J. will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

STANDARD, 1,074 tons, Captain D. Blacklaw, ay for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a

366 tons, Captain Ashton, sailed Goa, with a general cargo and

ER PERSIA, Captain Merello, to Genoa and Marseilles, owing passengers :—For r. Richardson Evans. pally and 4 others, s and one child, s one infant,

t, arrived l, (Ja- Suez 11

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
26	Malda (s)	....	Bombay and S Ports.
	Rajpootana (s)	....	Calcutta and N Ports.
27	Tibre (s)	....	Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
26	H M Str Tenasserim	....	Rangoon.
27	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palm s—139 bundles hoop iron, S S Narrelwala; 80 cases brandy, & 2 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Alowick Castle, 18 cases watches, G M Moola.
Erl King s—29 casks paint, J M Moola.
Branksome Hall s—32 cases copper sheets, R L Southern & Co.
Queen of Ceylon, 50 cases cement and 40 casks fire clay, M M Mody & Co.
Pekin s—6 casks composition nails, Bhugwan Moolchund; 6 cases cochineal, Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer & Co.
Geelong s, 3 cases toys, Merwanjee & Co.
Nizam s—10 cases tartaric acid, Angus Son & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna, 276 bundles coir rope, Canjee Leeladhur; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Flying Venus, 3,200 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Cape Verde, 2,400 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
British Ambassador, 3,200 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Persia—100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.
Twlight, 500 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 2,134 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Prince Oscar, 25 bales cotton, Takersee Pitamber.
Scio s—17 bales wool Hajee Essac; 100 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Branksome Hall s—211 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lelladhur; 25 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 36 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 22 bales wool, Tilocmull Chimandass.
City of Baltimore s—24 bales wool, Ruttonsee Jewandass; 26 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 39 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliandjee; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8 bales cotton, Moolje Nusserwanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooj.
Utopia s—210 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 681 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 2,134 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 78 cwts horns, Hassan Noor Mahomed.
Atalanta s—4 267 bags linseed, Remington and Co; 102 bales wool, Mowjee Anundjee; 75 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 6 bales cotton, Munsookdass Candass; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 bales cotton, Mooljee Leeladhur; 111 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz and Co.
Baron Colonsay—100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass and Co; 700 bags myrabolams, Bhanjee Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

St Olaf s, 50 cases olibanum, Dewjeebhoy Mamed; 81 cases dry ginger, Gopaljee Runchord; 176 cases dry ginger, Nanjee Heerjee; 8 bales hides, Mahamed Allana.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdale, 10,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven, 2 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Standard s—250 bags round nuts, Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—2 boxes gold coins and 1 box silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR GENOA.

Tcherkask s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tcherkask s—250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tcherkask s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s—90 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—111 cwts sandal wood, S N Tulatee; 66 cwts sandal wood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 bales twist, G H J Mahamed; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton, N J Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mongolia s—50 bales twist, W Nicol and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th February.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·1
Minimum do. do	71·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Maheji.

FEBRUARY 28.

Boone, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Sparrow, Lieut, Madras 45th Regt on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Blackburn, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY.—29.

LeBlare, Lieut, Madras 76th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Day, Surg Major, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, on furlough, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Collins, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, from leave, to Ahmednuggur,

FEBRUARY 29.

Havelgrove, Captain, Bombay Ordnance Dept, on duty, to Neemuch.
Auchinleck, Major, Bengal R A, to join. to Dinapore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 26.)

Capt H W Hastings, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to officiate as Depy Comr of Fyzabad during the absence on furlough of Mr R M King. C S, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below :—

Mr F Baker, Covenanted Civil Service, Asst Mag and Collr, N W Provinces, on 6 months Medl Certificate.

The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below :—

Mr J S Drummond, Covenanted Civil Service, Mag and Colr Bengal, on 6 months Furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Mr C Swappe, Ex Engr, 4th grade, in charge of the Burnuggur Division of the Neemuch (State) Railway, with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, as described in Sect 20 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) to be exercised within the limits of the Neemuch (State) Railway.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments consequent on the grant of furlough and leave on medical certificate to Messrs J Westland, E Rule, and R A Sterndale :—

Mr W Donald to officiate as Depy Acct Genl, Madras, Mr D Kishn Singh, to officiate as Asst Acct Genl, Madras, Mr R E Hamilton to officiate as Asst Comr of Paper Currency, Calcutta, Mr H G Cowie to officiate as Depy Acct Genl, Central Provinces and Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, and Mr C J O Mayne to officiate as Asst Acct Genl, N W Provinces.

Mr W H Dobbie is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Comptroller Genl.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the cancellation of the words 'subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India" in exception 2 and the Words "subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India in the P W Dept" in exception 3 to Sect 25 of the Acting Allowance Code.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 114 of 1876, Surg-Genl S Currie M D, C B, of H M's British Forces, has been allowed a further extension of leave in Europe from the 1st to the 4th Jan 1876.

Sub-Condr Thomas Radford, of the Army Commissariat Dept, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officers are allowed extensions of leave to the following dates on which they reported their return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to them by G G Orders Nos 141 and 550 of 1875, respectively :—

Capt C E Macaulay, Bl S C, Asst Comr, Punjab, to the 1st Dec 1875.

Surg-Maj G W Jameson, of the Medl Dept, to the 17th Nov 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Charles Dumbleton, of Cavalry, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works, Bareilly Division, P W Dept, for one year; eight days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) M J Brander, of the Bl S C, Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Sikh Infantry—Lt C Dempster 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt L C de L Daniell, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry. Lt R N Sturt, 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, on probation, during the period Capt C F Powell may officiate in the 5th Goorkha Regt, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, of the Genl List, Cavy, Judicial Asst, Mooltan, Punjab, for one year two months and one day, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Hospital Asst passed their English qualification examination, according to the test laid down in G G O No 945 of the 7th Oct 1868, on the dates specified.

1st Class Hospital Asst Shaikh Coreem Bux, 18th Dec 1875.

3rd Class Hospital Asst Shaikh Mohamed Abdoollah, 1st Dec. 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Col H T Macpherson, C B, V C, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regt, to the Bgde Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Bgdr-Genl, during the absence on furlough to Europe on Medical certificate of Bgdr Genl T F Wilson, CB, or until further orders.

The under mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate :—

Capt Archibald Lewis Playfair, of the Benl S C, under the regulations of 1854.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Maj George Cadogan Thomson, of the B S C, 2nd Sqdn Officer 1st Bl Cavy, for two years, under Rule XV, Clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

The under mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Surg Alfred Henry Williams, M B, of the Medl Dept, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Dept of the Military Secretariat of the Govt of India :—

Col A B Johnson, 1st Asst Secy, to officiate as Depy Secy in the Military Dept during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col B E Bacon, or until further orders.

Lt-Col W M Lees, 2nd Asst Secy, to officiate as 1st Asst Secy, ol Johnson,

H H Collen, 3rd Asst Secy, to officiate as 2nd Asst Secy, Lees.

motions will have effect from the date of Col Bacon's on furlough.

W Crookshank, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 32nd (Punjab) ioneers), to officiate as 3rd Asst Secy, vice Lt

romotion and alteration of rank are made in Officers attached to different Depts :—

, of the Office of Depy Adjt-Genl, R A ctor, from the 7th Dec 1875, vice Sub-

ers will rank from the 29th Sept h, deceased.

hecary H I Finnamore, of the d at the disposal of the P W

itted to proceed to Europe

e, C B, H M's Service for four months,

the 21st Dec Benl Infy,

of Lt- is

cal charge, 15th Bl (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavy, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt (Bt Capt) Thomas Oliver Wingate, of the Bl S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works, Agra Division, P W Dept —for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th March 1876.

Lt William Hill, of the Bl S C, Qr Mr, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regt,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval :

Lt-Col William Charles Robert Mylne, Bl S C, 20th Feb 1876

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet to be Colonel.—Lt-Col Richard Jenkins, Bl Cavy, 20th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Charles William Robert Chester, Maj [Bt Lt-Col] Francis Edward Archibald Chamier and Maj Charles William Fletcher, 20th Feb 1876.

That part of G G O No 467 of 1875, permitting Martin Twoomy, late of the 39th Foot, an out pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to reside and draw his stipend in India, is cancelled, he having proceeded to Melbourne.

Sub-Conductor William Kane, Army Comst Dept, retires on the pension of his rank under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in England.

The following extract from list No 2, dated the 28th Jan 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.—Sub-Condr J Corbett, Comst Dept, Capt C O'Donel, S C, Capt J E W Howey, Infy, Surg-Maj W Eddowes, Lt Col G G Cunliffe, S C, Lt E H Wilson, S C and Col J A Tytler, C B, V C, S C.

Granted extensions of leave.—Capt H A Fletcher, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate, and Capt R G Birch, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Third Class Hospital Asst Futteh Ally, admitted by G G O No 891 of 1866, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 11th Oct 1875, the date on which he absconded.

Capt C Cowie, of the R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days, from the 12th March 1876, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj William George Cubitt, V C of the Bl S C Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Crombie Cowie, of the R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Edward George Wace, of the Bl S C Settlement Officer, 1st grade, Jhelum and Jhang Settlement, Punjab,—for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regtl Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Dept from 12th to 25th Feb 1876.

1st Bat, 3rd Regt—Lieut T F C Armstrong, died at Penang on the 23rd Jan 1876.

Bengal S C—Col Sir Edward Leeds, Bart, died at Kalka on the 16th Feb 1876.

Bengal S C—Lieut Colonel C F Packe, died at Cawnpore, on the 17th Feb 1876.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No 7—Mr Anthony Gwyn, Royal Navy (Retired List), is appointed Actg Commander on probation, for six months, of the Indian Govt River Gunboat "Irrawaddy," with effect from the 5th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Smith is appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct. 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engrs are appointed to the P W Dept as Overseers, 1st grade, and posted as follows :—

Corpl P Ross, to British Burmah, Railway Branch, Corpl W Watson and 2nd Corporal J Walker, to British Burmah, Provincial.

Mr G J Sherman is appointed to the P W Dept as a Storekeeper, 2nd grade, on probation, with effect from 3rd Feb 1876, and posted to the Est under the Director of State Railways.

Mr C A Stephenson is appointed Asst Traffic Supt, on probation, in class IV of the State Railway Traffic Establishment, and placed on the Est under the Director of State Railways.

Mr G F Lamb, Asst Engr. 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 23rd Dec 1875.

Mr G Law, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr E Murray, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, on the Est under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the P W Dept, with effect from 1st Aug 1873.

Lt J Burn-Murdoch, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Est under the Director of State Railways.

The following Asst Engrs attached to the Punjab Irrigation Branch are transferred to the N W Provinces Irrigation Branch :—

Mr H G McKinney, 1st grade, Mr A C Newcombe, B A, and Mr T W Scott, 2nd grade.

Mr J T Hardy is appointed to the P W Dept temporarily as a Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to British Burhah, Railway Branch.

Maj F S Stanton, R E, Supt Engr. 1st grade, temporarily employed as Extra Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transferred to the Est under the Director of State Railways, and appointed Engr-in-C of the Tirhoot State Railway, vice Campbell, proceeding on leave.

The services of Capt W H Browne, S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the Est under the Director of State Railways, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr Shirley Tremearne has been appointed Clerk to the Hon the Chief Justice, with a lien on his former appointment of Head, Asst in the English Office of the Court on the Appellate Side.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr K. Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from h to 10th Feb 1876, inclusive, under Sec 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code' subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Capt C T Lane, Offg Insp Genl of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th Mar 1876 or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Surg-Maj R W Cunningham, in medical charge, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 19th Jan 1876, to enable him to join his appointment.

Col J A Wright, Offg Pol Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted sixteen days' preparatory leave from the 15th of March next. to enable him to embark from Bombay, on the 1st of April 1876, on the two years' furlough granted him in Govt Genl Orders, No 1319, dated 31st Dec 1875.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr W A Smith, Ex Engr, 4th grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 7th February 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Deptl Standard Examination, as required by P W Dept Code II iv 25, on 15th Jan 1876.

Mr W Browne, Supr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Capt W H Beckett, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Mr W B Bromley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Lieut Col Sir E Leeds, Bart Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from 6th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Mr M R Lackersteen, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 3rd Jan 1876.

Mr J P C Anderson, Suptdg Engr, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted 11 months' furlough; also one month's preparatory leave from 27th Feb 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Lt R J B Morgan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

Mr A J P Jones, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as required by P W Code II iv 21, on 2nd Feb 1876.

Mr M J Mulroney, Acct, 3rd grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, returned from the 2 months and 20 days' sick leave granted to him in Notification N 3, dated 11th Jan 1876, on the forenoon of 4th Feb 1876. The unexpired portion of his leave (20 days) is hereby cancelled.

Mr M R Lackersteen, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from 2nd to 5th Circle, Military Works.

Lieut H W Smith, R E, appointed to the Dept as an Asst Engr 2nd grade, in Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 35 dated 24th Jan 1876, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed, the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by P W Code II iv 24, on 3rd Jan 1876.

Hony Lieut H Smith, Barrack Master, temporarily employed in the Meerut Divn, Military Works, reported his departure from Meerut on the 14th Feb 1876, in order to rejoin the 4th Circle, Military Works.

Maj John Birney, R E, Ex Engr, II Ranikhet Special Military Works Div, returned on the afternoon of the 7th Feb from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 265 of 31st Jan 1876, and took over charge of the Divn from Lieut J F Garwood, R E, Asst Engr.

Mr W B Harington, C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over charge of the Mooltan Divn, Special Military Works, to Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

Mr J E Hilton, C E. Asst Engr, 1st grade received over charge of the Mooltan Divn, Special Military Works, from Mr W B Haring on, C E, Ex Engr, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Dr R Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway is granted twenty mon hs' leave on medical certificate and fourteen days' subsidiary leave with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 62 of the 7th Feby 1876. Mr A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr H Vacher, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave without allowances, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 23 of the 28th Jan 1875.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over charge of the late Mhow Divn, Holkar State Railway, to Mr A C Cregeen, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Ghat Divn, Holkar State Railway, on the 2nd Dec 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 146, dated 30th Aug 1875, Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival on the 14th Feb 1876, and is posted to the Survey Divn.

Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Survey Divn, Neemuch State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J E Howe, Supvr, 1st grade, Ghat Divn, is granted one month's privilege leave from 20th Feb 1876.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J M Ferrell, temporary Supvr, 1st grade, transferred to Tirhoot State Railway, under Director of State Railway's Notification No 19, dated 2nd Feb 1876, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Dr R Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Director of State Railway's Notification No 29, dated 17th Feb 1876, on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr F W Papworth, temporary Supvyor, 1st grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No 14, dated 25th Jan 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of 20th Jan 1876.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr T Johnston, Brick-maker, late of the Sehwan Division was granted leave on medical certificate (on full pay) for twenty seven days, with effect from the 6th Sept 1875.

Mr J H deR enzi, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kotri Divn, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 46 of 28th Jan 1876, Mr C F Stevens, Acct, 4th grade, reported his arrival at Denapore on the forenoon of the 14th inst, and is posted to the office of the Store-keeper, Tirhoot State Railway.

With reference to Director of State Railways' No 161E of 24th Jan 1876, Mr J Jackson, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 1 th inst, and is posted to the Somastipoor Divn.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 48 of 28th Jan 1876, Mr W H Braad, Asst Contr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and received charge of the Office of Contr of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, from Capt E A Trevor, R E, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No 18 h of 28th Jan 1876, Mr J W Parry, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th Feb 1876, and at Dinapore, on the afternoon of the 17th idem, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

Mr H Clutterbuck, Covenanted Mechanic, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum. Division Mr Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of the 7th Feb 1875 and joined the latter Divn on the forenoon of 8th idem.

Mr H Clutterbuck, Overseer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum Divn. Mr Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of 7th Feb 1876 and joined the latter Divn on the forenoon of 8th idem.

Under orders from the Director of State Railways, Mr C J Keene, Asst Traffic Supt, reported his departure on transfer for the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of 7th Feb 1876.

Mr B Parkes, Asst Eng, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Div to the Sohan Div. Mr. Parkes left the former on the afternoon of the 2nd Feb 1876, and joined the latter on the fornoon of the 3rd idem.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H B Molesworth, Asst Eng, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No 49 of 25th lay 1875 on the fornoon of 12th Nov 1875.

With reference to Notification No 109 of 13th Dec 1875, Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Acct, 4th grade, joined No 2 Div on the forenoon of the 6th idem, and relieved Mr E A Coello of his duties on the afternoon of the 13th.

With reference to Director's Notification No 14 of 25th Jan 1876, Mr F W Papworth, temporary Supvr. 1st grade, transferred from Western Rajputana State Railway, joined this line on the afternoon of the 30th idem, and is posted to No 3, Rungpore Branch Divn.

Mr H Leonard, Probationary Acct 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave under Sec 12 Suppt F of the C L Code, from the 15th Feb or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

E Gabler, temporary Supvr, 1st Grade on special duty at Kushtia is posted to No 3 Rungpore Branch he joined on the afternoon of the 1 inst.

ard. Probationary Acct 4th grade attached to the ccounts' Office, availed himself of the privilege otification No. 142 of 16th February 1876, on 6th idem.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... ,, 0 4 0

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEST—FERGUSSON—February 29th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, William James Best, to Annie Stewart Fergusson, daughter of Major Home Fergusson, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELANOUGEREDE—February 15th, at "Clarrie Ville," Bareilly, the wife of Edwin Fred Delanougerede, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, of a daughter.

ELIOT—February 23rd, at Bhagalpur, the wife of Captain H E Eliot, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHELAN—SWINHOE—February 24th, at St. Mary Magdelene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev. J. Brown Brunesson, B. A., Alfred Bernard Phelan, B. A., Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab, second son of Bernard P. Phelan, Esq, J. P., Spring Garden, Clonmel Co. Tip, to Ada Caroline, second daughter of Colonel F. W. Swinhoe, Commanding 13th Brigade R. A., Mian Mir, and the Artillery of the Lahore Divison.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

IT is not only to Lord Northbrook that Lord Salisbury adopts a harsh and overbearing tone, for in many of his communications as Secretary of State to the Governor of this Presidency, the language employed has been dictatorial to a degree. It would almost appear as if his Lordship thinks it necessary to assume imperial airs beforehand because Mr. Disraeli intends in a short time to add the title Empress of India to Her Majesty's other titles. Although we admire his Lordship's pointed and vigorous style, we regret that he does not observe greater care in measuring his language. It may be that owing to the multitudinous cares of his office he cannot find time to pick and choose his way gingerly among refinements of speech; but we nevertheless think it would be wiser, and better for the interests of India, if he did so. It is not pleasant to see the Secretary of State bullying the Viceroy and the Governors of Provinces and Presidencies as though they were mere servants of his and he the greatest despot on earth. Viceroys and Governors are men who at all events are expected to know a great deal more about India than any satrap in Downing Street who has never been in the country; and this is a consideration which should certainly induce Lord Salisbury to temper his zeal with discretion. One would think, after reading the Secretary of State's despatches, that he was fretting under the thought that there are any Viceroys or Governors at all, and that he felt bound by every means in his power to assert that India should be ruled direct from London without such "senseless stones" as intermediaries. It will be a bad day, however, in India's calendar when any despot decrees that her immediate affairs shall not be managed by conscientious Englishmen in India. We hope that such a day is far distant; though, if we might judge from the tone of some of the Secretary of State's imperious mandates, it would appear as if the time is rapidly approaching when our Viceroys and Governors shall be nothing but puppets worked by wires in London pulled under the management of Secretaries of State.

The correspondence about the Cotton Frauds Act which we published yesterday occurs to us as an instance of the unsatisfactory tone of some of Lord Salisbury's despatches. His Lordship, like a petulant man, puts down his foot in a rage and says, "No; I won't have the Cotton Frauds Act abolished, no matter what the merchants of Bombay think about that Act. It is my desire that there should be such an Act. Don't say another word upon the subject. And I warn you that if you don't carry the Act out properly it will be the worse for you, or I am not Secretary of State." His Lordship carps at the use of the word "abeyance," and hints that what the merchants of Bombay really want is the abolition of the Act. No doubt his Lordship is right. That is precisely what they do want. Perhaps they spoke of abeyance in preference to repeal because they did not wish to injure their cause by using too strong language, it being notorious that people in authority acquire in course of time such a habit of caution that they will not shrink from a suggestion though they would probably run away altogether from a direct requ -for the application of absolute thorough-going measures. At all events, the matter of phrases is not worth quarrelling about. Either by putting the working of the Act in abeyance or by repealing the Act altogether, the wishes of the merchants of Bombay would be gratified, as a short course of abeyance would soon prove the utter uselessness of the measure. But it is to his Excellency the Governor in Council that his Lordship uses his most stringent style. He "desires it to be clearly understood" that the Act is to be maintained for the present; and with the object of rendering the Act effective for its purpose he requests the Governor to "proceed without delay to carry out all requisite amendments." He "desires at the same time that his Excellency will consider "whether the establishment may not be placed "on a less expensive footing (in which case some "relief might be given to the trade) without in "any way interfering with the efficient working "of the Act, which must be the primary object "kept in view." What in the Secretary of State's opinions are the "requisite amendments" may perhaps be found in the following bewildering sentence :—"I desire that your Excellency "in Council will take into consideration the "question of amending the Act, both with "the view of modifying such provisions as "have been shown to be harsh in operation, "and also on the other hand, if necessary, of "rendering its tenour more effective in those "parts in relation to which a tendency to eva"sion has been exhibited." Considering what a difficult master he is to please, we think that Lord Salisbury might have been more explicit in his instructions He does not indicate in the least what improvements ought to be carried out, and the whole responsibility apparently of patching an obnoxious piece of legislation into a decent appearance is thrown upon Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues. His Lordship's language is of a more vague description than what he usually employs. Considering that in the opinion of the majority of the merchants in this Presidency the Act is undoubtedly "harsh in operation," inasmuch as they complain that the burden of supporting a heavy establishment is thrown unnecessarily upon a struggling industry, and that on the other hand Lord Salisbury has chosen to be singularly emphatic in his decision that the Act must practically stand as it is, the Governor in Council has by no means an easy task set before him. His alterations upon the Act can at the most be little more than verbal, otherwise he will evoke another sharp despatch from Lord Salisbury; while again, should further complaints arise regarding the working of the measure, his Lordship, taking shelter behind his vague talk about "rendering its tenour more effective," will be in a position to ask what his Excellency in Council meant by not making the Act perfect enough to please everybody. The only thing that there can be no mistake about, however, is that the Secretary of State is determined to maintain, for the benefit of two or three "good fellows" in the Cotton Department, an Act which has become more ridiculous than ever now that Surat cotton even of the best quality is almost unsaleable in England.

THE subject of the training and education of young men destined to enter the Civil Service in India is one which h lately come once more under the earnest consideration of those whose duty it is to regulate the system by which the profession is supplied—a profession which, with all its drawbacks, still offers to youths of any talent, ambition, or perseverance a career of promise and possibilities of distinction equalled by few, if any, of the best professions open anywhere to young Englishmen. The time has now long gone by since the discussions on the respective merits of open competition on the one hand, or nomination by interest on the other, were vigorously carried on by the partisans of both systems, while the sarcasms once mercilessly levelled at "the competition-wallas" and the equally contemptuous allusions to the "bad bargains" of Haileybury are now no longer thought of and have nearly disappeared from the field of argument. Mr. George Trevelyan in his amusing essay treated the whole question, then in an earlier stage of development, in a humorous but comprehensive manner; and, though he fully acknowledged and freely extolled the widespread ability and intelligence among those who had entered the service under the new system, he did not fail to perceive the disadvantages attendant on the scheme, though he possibly took a more sanguine view of its ultimate success than the later results have altogether justified. But now that the principle of open competition for the Indian Civil Service is thoroughly well established, and the race of Haileybury men is rapidly disappearing from the ranks of the profession, the question of late years has occasionally suggested itself to the minds of many, whether on the whole India has gained by the introduction of these new principles, as regards the training and education of the Civil Service. It has been asked, and not unreasonably, whether on the whole India has obtained to occupy the undoubtedly responsible appointments in the magistracy, judicature, and other branches of the administration, even of greater ability and culture, and higher moral tone, than those who entered the service under the old regime. The student of the annals of Indian history, since the time when India came under British rule, can hardly fail to be impressed by the numbers of distinguished men whose deeds have shed undoubted lustre on the records of that Civil Service in which they were so honourably and usefully employed. If we revert to the past, the names of Cleveland, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and a host of others at once present themselves to our memories, while in more modern days, the names of Lawrence, Prinsep, Thomason, and Macleod, and many more can be mentioned as a few only among those who, by the vigour of their administration and their zeal and devotion, have adorned the profession to which they belonged. And if there are many for whom the tide of fortune and chance of great opportunities have brought honours and distinctions coveted by all and yet not within the grasp of every one, how many have there not been, since the establishment of British sway in India, who, employed as district officers, judges, and in other situations of trust, have for years worked on unobtrusively, but perseveringly, and have applied themselves with unremitting zeal to perform the work allotted to them in their several districts. Of these the world at large, the world which only judges of immediate results, knows little or nothing, but their names, and still more their actions, are still remembered in the remote districts where the sphere of their labours lay. They are remembered still for their efforts in the cause of justice, their strict integrity, and their beneficence, and their attempts at making improvements in the place. Roads opened here, sanitary measures introduced, schools and hospitals built—all attest their anxiety to help on in their generation the work of civilization which is slowly, though gradually, progressing throughout this country. We recollect hearing a story of an officer who, in a distant district in Bengal, came in the course of his ride upon a large masonry built tomb placed under the shade of a widespreading fig tree. The tomb was nameless, and at first nothing could be ascertained respecting its occupant or by whom it was constructed; but on further inquiry it was found to be a memorial erected by the inhabitants of the district to a former English magistrate of the place who was thus long and kindly remembered by the simple peasantry among whom he had laboured so long and whose interests he had so much at heart. Though in the present day there may be more actual scholarly ability, more technical attainments among the young civilians who come to India, though there may be less of the "absolute dulness" which, we are assured by one who is himself a distinguished Haileybury man, prevailed among a large section of the Haileybury students, yet few will dispute that there is now far less real sympathy with or for the natives over whom they rule, far less of real friendliness, or wide comprehension of native modes of thought and ideas, than formerly existed in the Civil Service of India. There was possibly in former times more outward assumption of superiority and pride of manner; but these manners the true Oriental seldom or never resents, and, indeed, looks on them with approval, associating them by tradition with concious power and the dignity of official position. To the Asiatic mind a galling familiarity and pretence of perfect equality is peculiarly distasteful, and no one is so quick to recognise as a native gentleman of any intelligence and refinements the intense shallowness and wrong-headedness of some of those who dilate with would be lofty enthusiasm about Republican views, the Aryan brotherhood, equal rights, and other crude ideas of which they know not half the force or appreciate half the meaning. A very high testimony is borne to the merits of the old system by one who above all others saw clearly its great defects, and whose opinions on the subject of education generally, from the attention with which he has always studied the question, are not without their value. We mean Sir Erskine Perry, one of the members of the Indian Council. "Though," says Sir Erskine, "the teaching, discipline, and tone at Haileybury were so far as I "have been able to form an opinion decidedly "inferior to those of our best universities, yet with "all the disadvantages the Haileybury men con"stituted what I venture to think was the best "Civil Service the world has ever seen." These are terms of high praise, but, as we think, amply warranted by the records of civil government throughout our Indian empire.

One of the reasons which has been lately adduced to account for the greater lack of interest in their profession felt by young civilians of the present day contains much of solid truth in its assertion. It is said that, the age being fixed some years later for the arrival in India of young civilians, they have become more settled into the ways of English life and have contracted tastes for pursuits in England which render their absence from the mother country most irksome if not unbearable. At twenty-four a young man's ideas, his opinions, and his home ties have all become more and more fixed, and he naturally feels more disinclined to face the prospect of many years of exile. Neither has he to think for himself only, for in these days it is rather the rule and not as formerly the exception that the young civilians who arrive in this country are already married, and are thus already burdened with domestic cares when their minds should be wholly given up to the duties of their new position. The difficulty of acquiring the vernacular languages by those who have passed the period of early youth is also held by many to be a grave objection to the age being fixed at the maximum of twenty-three or twenty-four, as there is but little doubt that a youth of eighteen or nineteen arriving in India would have a better chance of learning rapidly the colloquial languages spoken by those around him than one some four or five years older whose mind would naturally be less flexible and who would not, therefore, acquire a new language so readily. Sir H. Maine is strongly of opinion that the *maximum* period for competitive examination should be nineteen; and another member of the present Indian Government corroborates this opinion, and states that by seventeen some definite appreciation can always be arrived at respecting a youth's general intelligence, ability, and industry. Without some knowledge of the vernacular no official occupying an appointment in the Mofussil is able to perform any useful or reliable work, and the more progress he makes in learning the language of those among whom he is placed, and for whom he works, the more influence he will be able to obtain and the more sympathy and weight will be gain with the divergence of thought and views which he encounters at every turn in dealing with Oriental minds. This difficulty of the vernacular languages was thought to have been met by the original framers of the competition scheme by enforcing the study of Oriental languages by those who were preparing for the Civil Service under professed tutors in England as part of their special training. Experience, however, has now proved that this plan has not succeeded in producing the fluent linguists that were expected, as many young men who have been well and even profoundly acquainted with the syntax and comparative grammar of a difficult Indian dialect have on landing in India found themselves almost wholly at a loss to express themselves even in the simplest sentences of everyday usage. A scheme is now being matured to make a university career of two years a kind of stepping stone to the Civil Service, and, though its details are not yet elaborated, there is every reason to think it will not be long before we see the commencement of the project. By this means the advantages of the former collegiate training and *esprit de corps*, gainers in the Haileybury days, will be again maintained, with the additional benefits of higher tone and improved calibre of classical education, given by either University. It is proposed to exclude the study of the vernacular languages of India, though the curriculum should include the acquisition of at least one Oriental language such as Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic. It is also now thought by most that a too close attendance in English courts of law is of little value, as the young civilian with some general knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence will on his arrival in India learn far more in the course of his work of the real working of Indian law and procedure than he would [illegible]re by the former process. Of the expen[illegible] this University scheme may entail and the obstacle it would offer to the admission of educated natives to the Civil Service the limits of this article will not allow us to discuss; but M. Bastiat's remark that an early training amongst affluent classes is an undoubted advantage is now a growing conviction even in the minds of those who are most strongly inclined in favour of the claims of the people.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(*Times of India.*)

THE *Gazette* has become less truculent in its tone. Without being apologetic, it is decidedly penitential. It is also explanatory. It takes the public into its confidence, and discloses its reasons for raising that wild war-woop a short time since about its great prosperity. It was necessary apparently to bull the market. With that operation we had no concern, but when in pure wantonness our prosperous rival began to try its hand at the reverse process in our own case, and deliberately and of malice aforethought sought to spread about the notion that this journal was in a very bad way indeed, it became necessary for us to state the facts. And the facts are wholly irreconcilable with the fictions of the *Gazette*. Our circulation is beyond all comparison greater than that of our contemporary. Our books are open to inspection, so that it is useless for the *Gazette* to indulge in any further misrepresentations on the subject. Our advertisements are exceeding the space we think it altogether expedient to accord to them, for to a certain extent they encroach on the columns we desire to reserve for news. We have never put forward "frantic" or "piteous" appeals to advertisers not to desert us; we have not even put forward misrepresentations with a view to attract their attention. The controversy which the "folly" of our contemporary led him to provoke has established—(1) that the *Gazette's* statement that Colonel Lees was about to settle down in Bombay and become editor of the *Times of India* was not true, and the editor of the *Gazette* knew that it was not true when he published it; (2) that the *Gazette's* statement that its circulation was "probably" equal to that of the *Times of India* was not true, and that the editor of the *Gazette* knew that it was not true; (3) that it was not true that the *Times of India* owes its two pages of advertisements to the desire of the "people in the office to deceive the proprietors with false appearances, and to the taking advertisements at low rates dishonestly with the object and that the editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* well knew that the imputation was false when he made it; (4) that the only justification for the statement that the *Gazette* is "the most prosperous paper in India" is this, that at the time it was made there was a reasonable prospect that the paper would be accepted on mortgage by a confiding native, and that the paper was as a matter of fact mortgaged to a native a few days after that flourish of trumpets completed the confidence which the eloquence of Premchund Roychund implanted in his bosom, and then the claims of a certain creditor to whom money was no object were settled with eight annas in the rupee. The single word "transaction" modestly veils all this in our contemporary's ingenious article. If the controversy had continued, a number of other proofs of the strict regard for truthfulness which characterises a paper that ventures to say "the *Times of India* never speaks the truth even by accident," would have been forthcoming. But all things must come to an end, and we may as well end here as further on. In conclusion we have only a word to say—that at any moment he pleases the proprietor and editor of the *Gazette* may re-open this controversy. We shall join issue with him at any time, though we abhor utterly the personal discussions which he is never weary of provoking. He has never scrupled to say in and out of his paper all that he could imagine to our prejudice, and anything more that he may invent we will not shrink from bearing. There is one thing that it is our duty and our determination to put down—the system of terrorism which he has sought to establish over Europeans and natives alike by the recklessness of his calumnies and the scurrility of his abuse. He has laid it down as a principle of his journalism to obtain his ends by libelling after the fashion of the *Satirist* and the *New York Herald* all those who either stand in his way, or fail to respond to his requirements, social or journalistic. It would be a scandal to the Press of India if it allowed such a system to become acclimatised in this country.

We thought on Saturday that our contemporary had played his last card; and now he himself announces that, so far as he is concerned, the game is over. It is now quite plain that the *Times of India* got up this quarrel for the express purpose of dragging to light a private arrangement about an old debt recently made by the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*. The first move was to copy from an obscure up-country paper a paragraph from a Bombay correspondent announcing that Mr. Maclean had sold the *Gazette* and was going home. This paragraph—if we apply the old test, *Cui bono?*—must have had its origin in the *Times of India* office, for no one outside that office has any interest in injuring the *Bombay Gazette*. Moreover, one of the principal objects of life with the *Times of India* people seems to be to pry into the affairs of Mr. Maclean. If Colonel Lees had offered to double the wages of that man in his office who succeeded in telling within a given time the greatest number of malicious stories about the proprietor and editor of this paper, they could not show more eagerness to compete with one another in this not very honourable style of warfare. We should not indeed be surprised to hear that the editor of the *Times of India* and his confidential Parsee manager, who [illegible] to be now the chief personages in the office, received a daily report from their spies about the state of Mr. Maclean's health, what he eats and drinks whom he talks to, and what amount of money he receives and spends. Some of their worthy agents seem to have reported to them that he is always speaking in disparagement of the *Times of India*, whereas he makes it a rule in conversation never to mention the paper, and cannot tax his memory with having said anything more severe of it than that one day, seeing from a verandah Colonel Lees and Mr. Grattan Geary walking along the street, he remarked :—"There go the lees and dregs of the *Times of India*." No doubt this was a calumny; but one can't help expressing occasionally the contempt everybody feels for a paper like the *Times of India*, whose very name has become a reproach and a byeword among Europeans in India. We have also studiously abstained from publishing in the *Gazette* anything about the affairs of the *Times of India*, and, as local paragraphs occasionally find their way into Indian papers without the editor's knowledge, we gave orders to the printer some time ago to let nothing about our contemporary's affairs appear in the *Gazette*. We felt, therefore, that, when we gave an emphatic contradiction to the report about the sale of the *Gazette*, the *Times of India* treated us most ungratefully in refusing to notice this contradiction. This was part, however, of the settled plan of provocation by means of which it was hoped we should give the *Times of India* some sort of excuse for bringing forth the secret it was bursting to disclose. No sooner had we retaliated for the attack on the *Gazette* with what everybody understood to be a joke about Colonel Lees, than the *Times of India* flared out with some extraordinary and most misleading statements about the circulation and advertisements of the two papers; and, when we rejoined that it was odd, if these statements were true, that the *Gazette* was the most prosperous paper in Western India, with a shriek of delight the adversary seized the opportunity for which he had been lying in wait, and yelled out—"Yah! who compromised debts for eight annas in the rupee?" As we had expected what was coming, we knew what to do. The only way to foil such knaves and leave them no further chance of misrepresentation was to make a perfectly open and straightforward statement to the public. This we did, and the baffled knaves are now in despair. Their spies have put them on the wrong scent altogether about the other party to the "transaction," and we shall be happy to supply them with full and correct information if they will call at our office. Mr. Premchund Roychund had nothing to do with the affair, which was carried through as an ordinary matter of business; and we may mention that one of the leading English mercantile firms of Bombay had kindly volunteered to get the money for us if we found any difficulty in raising it at a fair rate of interest. Has the *Times of India* any such "confiding" friends, native or European? We must apologize to the public for talking so long about our private affairs, but we wish it to be clearly understood that we make no mystery of the "transaction" in question. As to the circulation of the two papers, we will say no more than that we take their relative position to be that of two trains just passing one another on the up and down lines of a long incline. We are moving steadily upwards, while the *Times of India*, whose driver has lost his head, is plunging steadily downwards into the gulf of perdition. When the *Times of India* says its circulation is "beyond comparison" greater than ours, we might reply that our circulation is "beyond comparison" greater than theirs. One assertion would have just as much truth in it as the other. If, however, it were the case that the *Times of India* had the larger circulation of the two, this fact should be an incentive to all honest and intelligent men to do their utmost to wipe out such a disgrace to the Presidency of Bombay; for to compare a paper of the *Bombay Gazette's* great reputation in India and at home with such a witless paper as the *Times of India* were indeed to liken Hyperion to a Satyr.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The continual fall in the value of the rupee (to-day it is 1s. 8d. 3/16.) is sufficient reason for asking you to publish the following suggestion, if it should only lead to a discussion on its merits. The idea was mentioned to me yesterday by a gent[illegible] and seems so feasible that I suggested to [illegible] ventilate it at once, and I have his permission to do so. The idea is to put a duty of 15 or 20 per cent. on the import of all silver coin or bullion. I may remind you that during the years 1860 to 1875 the Bombay Mint alone coined Rs. 540,000,000. The figures for Calcutta and Madras are not at the moment available; but I assume that India has coined in the above time one thousand million of rupees and conse[illegible] that it is well stocked with a silver currency.

This immense amount of coin is, however, being daily depreciated by the large and apparently increasing production of American mines; and, admitting that our present supply of coinage is sufficient for the wants of the country, I think it is the duty of Government to protect our standard coin by the imposition of such an import duty as will be prohibitory until we can look about us a little. Free traders will no doubt cry out, but the Americans can say nothing, considering their protective duties are the heaviest in the world, and, should other countries with a silver standard follow our example, America might be compelled to adopt a silver currency herself and call in her greenbacks, or, at any rate, the consumption would be so checked as to stop much of the present production. Another suggestion I have to make is to put an export duty on gold, and to instruct the mints to coin gold free of charge at such weight and fineness as may be settled by experts and so prepare the way for a double standard, and possibly eventually for a gold standard only.

The effects I anticipate are that the Government would be able to sell its bills at a fair rate; at present the competition of silver is so great that Government bills are virtually unsaleable. Instead of losing 20 per cent on £14.000,000 as they may do next year if something is not done, the loss might be reduced to 5 per cent, saving the country nearly two crores of rupees. Then you would satisfy all the discontented servants of Government; and, as a sop to Manchester men, you would give them 15 per cent more for their goods, which would be better than repealing the 5 per cent. duty which they complain so much against. There are other points which I have not time at present to refer to; but in the meantime I have said enough to attract attention to my friend's suggestion.—Yours, &c.

February 29. GOLD DUST.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FIRES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's suggestion to Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., is no doubt very good, but is by no means new, as it was mooted by me some four months ago on the occasion of the large fires that took place within a month from one another in the Victoria Mills, where the destruction of property was [illegible] attributable to the time consumed in the arrival of the fire-engines, who did their work very well indeed, once they were there and had a sufficiency of water.

A few days after the Agent of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills suggested the petitioning of the Municipality for mounted policemen, or special firemen, at various stations, to be ready at any time to give the alarm of fire in their locality to the various fire brigades. The idea is not bad, but it is only a half measure, and would be a continual expense in horses, stations and men on this special duty; and I then mentioned that if something is to be done, a network of telegraph wires would better meet the requirements I suggested, therefore, the following telegraphic wires from, say, the Chowkey at *Tardeo*, which is about in the centre of the mills; others at Chinchpoogly, the Fort, Colaba, &c., where mills and presses are most abundant; a few more in the densest parts of the native town and Fort; these to join at the various fire brigade stations and by a simple arrangement, a wire being struck in one locality would ring a bell in the various stations, at the same time as reveal, by a certain letter, the locality in which the fire had broken out. One or two more fire brigade stations and better arrangements for the water supply would also be desirable. I am aware from sundry conversations I had upon the subject that the millowners are willing to subscribe their share in the expense, and I feel certain that the insurance companies will do so too; as Government have a number of valuable buildings uninsured, and the Municipality have also their own interests as well as that of the poorer classes at stake, I would suggest the expense being paid as follows :—

Government	1/5th
Municipality	1/5th
Mills and Presses	1/5th
Insurances	1/5th
Port Trust, and other large proprietors	1/5th

I have no idea what the cost may be—no doubt a very large primary outlay; but the advantages cannot be over-estimated, and I hope to see a meeting shortly convened by some of our large millowners, in which Government, Municipality, mills, insurances, and landed proprietors should all be well represented, and the scheme thoroughly discussed and sifted. Perhaps some competent person could at the same time favour the meeting with estimates, and I feel sure that ere long the scheme will have assumed some shape, and properties will no more be at the mercy of the first incendiary.

Until we have a more ample water supply, the idea of shutting up the supply at given long intervals every day for the sake of the Malabar Hill people, should be given up. Six hundred thousand people are deprived of water the whole town rendered unsafe for many hours every day, for the sake of supplying water to a few thousands, who, moreover, being mostly of the well-to-do class, can afford, at a very little extra cost, to get their water by bheesties.

FIRE AND WATER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 29th Feb.

In the Viceregal Council to-day Sir Richard Temple presented the Committees' reports on the Bills to relieve from encumbrances certain estates in Chota Nagpore, and the extension of the Criminal Tribes' Act to Lower Bengal.

Mr. [illegible]uthnot moved the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Bill to provide reformatory industrial schools. Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hope, Lord Northbrook, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and Mr. Narendra Krishna spoke in favour of the Bill. The section for providing for the detention of juvenile unconvicted offenders in reformatories having been struck out, Sir R. Temple alone opposing, the Bill passed.

Mr. Bayley introduced a Bill providing for the management of the public Museum in Calcutta.

In consequence of certain dramatic representations at the Great National Theatre, ridiculing the Prince's visit to some native ladies in Calcutta, the Viceroy has passed a temporary measure empowering the Government of Bengal to interdict objectionable dramatic performances, pending a Bill being passed for the purpose of investing some official with powers similar to those held by the Lord Chamberlain of England.

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram paid an official visit to the Viceroy this morning. A salute of 13 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival and departure. This is a concession which has just been made to the Maharaja by the present Government; hitherto he was only allowed a salute on his arrival or departure from the Presidency or as a Member of Council.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The time of the Duke of Buckingham's departure has been changed. He returns to Madras on Friday morning by the steamer Duke of Argyll.

COLONEL MURRAY.

Colonel Murray, Officiating Director General of the Indian Telegraphs, goes for two years' furlough on Thursday.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT MOULMAIN JAIL.

A telegram to the *Indian Daily News* from Rangoon states that the convicts broke out of jail at Moulmain on Saturday. The troops were called out and fourteen convicts were killed and wounded; the rest were recaptured.

THE GROSVENOR PARTY AND THE KAREN MISSION.

There are rumours of misfortune having happened to the Grosvenor party, also to the Karen boundary mission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, 29th Feb.

Lord Lytton will leave London on the 1st March. He will remain for a few days in Paris and embark at Naples.

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

Replying to a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Lord Lytton stated that he coincided with the views of the Marquis of Salisbury, as expressed to a deputation, on the 24th ult. Lord Lytton pointed out how great was the financial difficulty connected with the removal of the import duties on cotton goods in India.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS TO YUNNAN.

SHAN[illegible] Feb.

Mr. Grosvenor and party arrived safely at Sachan on the 26th ultimo, where they were met by the Yunnan escort from Burma.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, [illegible]th Feb.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 26th Feb., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull, Surats irregular.
The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera.................... 4 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 94½.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 103.
Arrivals—Deccan and Rochella.
Departure—Macedonia.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is now arranged, we hear, that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will arrive at the Boree Bunder station on Saturday, March 11, and go straight on board the Serapis instead of taking up his residence at Malabar Point. His Royal Highness will dine with the Governor at Parell on the Saturday evening, and the Serapis will leave Bombay harbour on the following Monday morning.

CAPTAIN GLYN, of the Serapis, has been telegraphed for to go up-country to meet the Prince, and be will, it is supposed, be invested with the C. S. I. at Allahabad.

SIR SALAR JUNG has chartered one of Messrs. Rubattino's steamers to convey himself and suite to Europe. Sir Salar intends to call at Naples and see the sights in some other parts of Italy on his way to England.

IT was Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, and not Mr. Juland Danvers who went home by Monday's mail-steamer, and Mr. Currey will leave Bombay on the 13th and not the 6th inst.

THE precedence list which has undergone a vast amount of shaping and rough-hewing, was not in time for the homeward mail. The Commander-in-Chief, the *Pioneer* states, has returned it to the Home Department.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Prince of Wales by the agent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, asking him to reserve two cabins in the next out-going mail steamer. It has been feared that the cabins are wanted for Canon Duckworth, whose illness in the Punjab has caused some alarm. Letters have, we believe, been received in Bombay from Sir Bartle Frere, saying that Canon Duckworth's illness is only a bilious attack, and that no serious consequences are apprehended.

AMONG the passengers drowned on board the Strathclyde are Major and Mrs. Loughman. Major Loughman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was returning from leave to India. He was one of the Lucknow garrison, with the remnant of his corps, the 13th N. I., and served throughout the defence of the Residency, for which he had a year's service, medal and clasp. Captain Beckett, who together with Mrs. Beckett, was also among the passengers, was on his way out to India, after furlough, to relieve Captain Jasper Burne, who has been acting for him as Assistant Political Agent, Bhawulpore State.

WHEN the Prince of Wales gets to Khundwa on his way to Bombay, he will, according to the latest arrangements which have created some surprise in the Central Provinces, be entertained, during his very short stay at that place, by the Railway Company in the ordinary refreshment room. He and his suite, it appears, are merely to be provided for in their capacity as "distinguished travellers." The *Pioneer* believes that Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had proposed to entertain the Royal guest in a suitable manner.

THE Lahore paper says that several heads of departments in the Punjab have been puzzled as to what they should do with the estates of those passengers of the missing Steamer Coromandel, of whom there were three or four who belonged to the Punjab or held property in it. The Government seem to have taken the bull by the horns in the case of Mr. W. T. Lindsay's appointment, and have gazetted a successor to his post, and he himself as "deceased;" but we believe the law does not rush to conclusions so rapidly, and consequently the property left cannot be disposed of or touched, until the expiration of several years period has elapsed, when the presumption that a missing man is dead is admissible.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has approved the application to India of War Office Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Circular, dated February 3rd, 1875, with the modification that, on the recommendation of commanding officers, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider the claims of officers of the volunteer forces in India, retiring after 15 years' volunteer service, 10 of which have been as commissioned officers, and 3 in the rank they hold on retirement, to retain their rank and wear the uniform of the corps on such retirement. The commanding officer's recommendation will be accompanied by a certified statement in detail of the officer's services. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

JUDGES, like other men, are by no means infallible in their decrees. A peculiar illustration of this truism has just come to our knowledge. About two months ago a suit came on for hearing in the High Court (Original Side) in which certain parties tried to prove that a certain Hindoo was insane and therefore incapable of managing his property. The evidence of two well-known medical gentlemen (one of them, indeed, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba) was taken, and both agreed that the Hindoo was undoubtedly insane and therefore incapable of looking after his affairs. The Judge, however, decided to put the medical evidence aside and to depend upon his own acumen. He pronounced judgment that the Hindoo in his opinion *was* sane, and therefore capable of managing his own affairs. Two days ago, however, the Hindoo performed the peculiarly insane act of hanging himself; and his friends may console themselves with the reflection that if the Judge Sahib had only pronounced him insane, as Dr. Murphy and Dr. Doolittle did, he might still have been living a quiet life of lunacy in Colaba Asylum. Thus this poor Hindoo actually suffered a grievous wrong because a Judge would not be good enough to call him a fool. Such is fate.

THE last *Gazette of India* contains a letter from the Quarter Master General, of the 15th February 1876, reporting the result of the operations of the recent Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The Governor General makes the following remarks on this letter:—It is with great satisfaction that the Governor General in Council has received this report testifying, as it does, to the good conduct and high efficiency of the troops assembled at Delhi; and it has been peculiarly gratifying to the Government of India, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief, that Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should have had the opportunity of inspecting and witnessing the movements of so fine a body of Her Majesty's Army in India. The Governor General in Council desires to convey to Lord Napier of Magdala, the cordial thanks of the Government of India, for his unceasing efforts to advance the welfare and efficiency of the Army, and for the measure which he has taken to make this and former Camps of Exercise useful for the instruction of officers and men. The Government of India congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the fine appearance and efficient condition of the troops assembled at the Camp, and upon the approbation which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to convey through His Excellency to the Army. During the operations Lord Napier of Magdala met with a severe accident; but with that devotion to duty which is so characteristic of His Lordship, this did not interfere with his continued personal command of the troops. The Governor General in Council further desires to convey the thanks of the Government of India to all those officers and departments mentioned by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, for the exertions which have contributed to the gratifying results which have been brought to the notice of the Government.

SOME serious errors have been discovered in the annual statement of the trade and navigation of British India with foreign countries and of the coasting trade between the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending the 31st March 1875. A review of the figures contained in the statement has been compiled by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and the following Resolution of the Government of India has been passed on the whole subject:—"The publication of these accounts has been somewhat delayed, but the delay was unavoidable, owing to the discovery of serious errors in the accounts of the coasting trade of Madras and Bombay for the year and for previous years. The nature of these errors is explained at page 7 of the review prepared by Mr. O'Connor. The errors in question in the Madras accounts represented the entire omission from all published statements of the value of the coasting trade between British ports in that province, amounting in 1874-75 to no less a sum than £4,974,718. In Bombay the errors consisted of a similar omission up to the year 1873-74 of the value of a trade which amounted in 1874-75 to £[illegible], and of a discrepancy of over two millions sterling between the annual account of trade and navigation published in that Presidency and the annual account (Part II.) published by the Government of India compiled from figures furnished monthly by the local authorities, the trade with Cutch, Kattywar, and foreign Konkan having been omitted from the local monthly returns. It does not appear that any blame is to be attributed to the officers who compiled the accounts in Madras and Bombay, the instructions given for the preparation of the forms prescribed by the Government of India in 1871 having been misunderstood. On the discovery of these errors a complete revision [illegible] for the year and for the previous [illegible] necessary, and much delay [illegible] of the volume, which was [illegible] ago as October 1875. [illegible] has been more than [illegible] rectification of vital [illegible] through successive volumes [illegible] lished by the Government [illegible] believed that under [illegible] classification which [illegible] recurrence of such m[illegible] review of the accounts [illegible] comment on the re[illegible] is unnecessary. The [illegible] Council wishes it to be understood [illegible] pressed in the review [illegible] individually, and [illegible] is not prepared to [illegible] the facts justify [illegible] drawn from them [illegible] clearly set out [illegible] and the paper [illegible] and direction [illegible] particulars for 1874-75 [illegible] preceding that [illegible] be circulated with [illegible] of the accounts [illegible] general information [illegible]ew," is has not yet [illegible] "the to be blamed [illegible]ood," forms [illegible]ia for except it [illegible] stand. prescribing [illegible] illions Evidently [illegible]t is one in the re[illegible] quently which th[illegible] the prenoticed [illegible] llowed to scribed [illegible] speculative remain [illegible] length on lecturers [illegible] ned by the the ter[illegible] d imports. wide [illegible] right at last, Fortun[illegible]

THE [illegible] Proceedings of the G[illegible] Home Department on th[illegible] d in the *Gazette of India* [illegible] a pamphlet purporting to give a verbatim report of the debate on the Indian Civil Service in the House of Commons, June 29th, 1875," printed in London in August last and which has been circulated in India, and contains a speech attributed to Mr. Robert Lowe. The subject of the discussion was the position of certain members of the Bengal Civil Service employed in the North-Western Provinces as regards their salaries and prospects of promotion. Regarding these the Governor General in Council remarks that with respect to those passages quoted from Mr. Lowe's speech which must, if any meaning is to be attached to the words used, be held to imply that the Governor General of the day is habitually impelled by pressure from the Home Government to make improper appointments, and that patronage in India is made subservient to English party considerations, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that no foundation in fact exists for any such imputations. His Excellency the Viceroy is certain from his personal knowledge of the conduct of three Secretaries of State for India—Lord Halifax, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury—whose term of office together extends over a period of 14 years out of the 17 years that have expired since the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, that no such pressure has been exercised by [illegible] in the distribution of patronage in India. [illegible] own case His Excellency desires to say that no appointments whatever have been pressed upon him by the Duke of Argyll or Lord Salisbury, who have filled the office of Secretary of State during the four years that he has been in India; and he has every reason to believe [illegible]her Secretaries of State have similarly [illegible] from exerting any such pressure. The [illegible]e, then, if any be justly due for the [illegible]er in which patronage has been exercised in India, must rest upon the Indian authorities alone, and this is the sense in which the charges advanced by Mr. Lowe will be examined. The appointments to which the charges refer may be divided into three classes. 1st.—Appointments made to certain offices under the Imperial Act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vic., C. 54). 2nd.—Appointments made to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions, and to the other Provinces commonly called "Non-Regulation." 3rd.—Certain appointments not included under the two preceding classes. The distinction between these classes of appointments is well known to those who are conversant with the law of India. The offices placed in the first class were, previous to the Act of 1861, reserved by law to members of the Civil Service, and were only opened to others under the provisions of that Act. The offices comprised under the second and third classes have never been, and are not now, reserved by law to members of the Civil Service. In the words of Sir Charles Wood's despatch to the Government of India of the 9th of August 1861—

> "For all other situations without any restriction, Europeans and Natives, subjects of Her Majesty, are equally eligible under the general rules laid down by the several Governments in India for the supply of those offices which the law does not require be to filled by members of the Civil Service."

In conclusion the Governor General remarks:—The appointments made under the Act of 1861 have been so few in number that they cannot have had any prejudicial effect on the prospects of Civil Servants, and none of them are open to the imputation of improper motives on the part of the Government of India. It has not been found possible to give full effect to the intentions of Lord Dalhousie and of Lord Lawrence with regard to appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces, because the dearth of Civilians rendered it impossible for a considerable time to establish the prescribed proportions in the higher ranks. The instances brought forward by Mr. Lowe to support his allegation that improper appointments have been made to the Non-Regulation Provinces or elsewhere entirely fail when the facts are examined. The Government of India desire to repeat that in dealing with the statements attributed to Mr. Lowe in the publication which has been circulated in India they have abstained altogether from discussing the present position of the Civil Servants of the North-Western Provinces or elsewhere. They have confined themselves to examining whether there is any foundation for the charges of breach of faith, corruption and favouritism, brought by Mr. Lowe against the authorities in India; and they believe that the facts described in this Resolution will suffice to show that these grave charges are entirely destitute of foundation. It is a matter of great regret to the Governor General in Council that a statesman of Mr. Lowe's distinction and abilities should have been misled into making statements calculated to bring into undeserved discredit the character of Her Majesty's servants who have formerly been and now are employed in the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Territories.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see the rate of exchange for the year has been fixed by Government at 1s. 9⅜d.

Until within the last three or four years, all officers received their furlough pay in England at the fixed rate of 2s. per rupee. Even so recently as 1868, in the furlough rules of that year, the exchange was fixed at 2s. Officers, when they agreed to elect the 1868 rules, considered the 2s. rate as part of the agreement. Without their consent, the rate has since been fixed from year to year at a much lower rate.

Now very many years ago it was ruled by Government that pensions of pounds sterling, when paid in India, would be at the rate of 2s. ½d. per rupee.

Government have altered their agreement as regards payments in England, where they were losing in exchange, but they do not surrender their gains on payments in India. Is this— FAIR PLAY?

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND OUTSIDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. "Bo. C. S." has left out a few other appointments, such as Members of Council, Revenue Commissioners, High Court Judges, &c., &c. held by [illegible].

Every appointment of any importance is already filled by a civilian. In God's name, what more does he want? [illegible] not be worth while for a civilian to hold for [illegible] the generality of appointments that are at [illegible] held by military officers or uncovenanted men. [illegible] would like to make a convenience [illegible]ut it is doubtful whether such [illegible] would benefit the department [illegible]

"Bo. C. S." is mistaken in supposing that the majority of [illegible] gentlemen alluded to by him are disappointed candidates for the C. S. Were he not so inflated at [illegible] the competitive examination, he would not re[illegible] such absurd notions.

It does not necessarily follow that every one who has not passed the test is an idiot, or a blockhead, and is unfit to hold a Government appointment. That the work entrusted to military officers and uncovenanted men is on the whole satisfactorily done there can be no doubt, if it was not, Government would certainly make a change. There is no question as to the difference in cost between the two agencies.

The claims and qualifications by which military officers and uncovenanted men get appointments are much the same as are admitted at home and almost in every country in the world. Many civilians—fathers of families—have benefited by it, and so will probably Mr. "Bo. C. S." at some future time unless his progeny turn out geniuses like himself and pass at the Indian C. S. open competition."

If there are too many civilians, the remedy is simple—reduce their number, or ship them off to Hongkong, Assam, or Timbuctoo. I daresay the downfall of our dynasty in India would not thereby be hastened by a single day.

SANG FROID.

THE PARSEE SANITARIUM AT COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have several times been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities, through the valuable medium of your paper, to a crying evil which has existed for months and mon hs in the Colaba portion of Bombay and I am told it only requires representing to make sure of a redress. Though I am somewhat less sanguine about it than my informant, still a faint hope makes me speak out, and see at least if nothing can be done to alleviate the trials of a walk past the Parsee so-called sanitarium. I ask, then, in the Queen's high road, in the public thoroughfare, is it permitted that horses, carriages, and clothes should be washed; or dead crows, rats, and other carion thrown, to say nothing of every description of filth that is piled up beside the "dust bins."

The Wodehouse Road ought to be a pleasant one, kept clear of all cattle, as a board is put up to inform the public. Just such a road where the fresh sea air, aided by the prescribed constitutionals, would bring healthand colour to many a white worn face. But instead of this, what is it? I am not too strong in replying—a place of disgusting smells and revolting sights, for surely it is revolting to come upon surgical bandages, with all the horrid ideas they are calculated to suggest, right in the middle of a road, or to see raw meat being cut up, and fowls slaughtered? "Free from cattle indeed!" Who has not constantly been provoked by the cool indifference of the buffalo drivers? There they are blocking up the road with their ungainly looking herd, and yet do not choose to exert themselves to make a way clear for any one. But enough. From what I have already said, Sir, you will at once understand there is good cause for complaint. However, since "seeing is believing," in conclusion I would suggest an early walk up to Colaba, and I am satisfied that at least two of your senses would carry away a *very* forcible conviction.—Yours, &c., A PEDESTRIAN.

Feb 29.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT'S NEW RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks upon the obnoxious Rule recently issued by the Educational Department, regarding the number of days on which attendance at school will be required for each pupil presented to the inspector for examination, will be admitted, I think, by most to be both seasonable and just, and in common with many others who are specially interested in the cause of education amongst the middle and lower classes of Europeans, and those of mixed descent, I earnestly trust that they will receive the attention they may fairly claim from those who are responsible for this measure, and for the serious injury which it threatens to entail on those Christian schools which depend largely for their maintenance upon the Government grant-in-aid. It is possible that a saving clause may have wisely excluded such institutions from the operation of this inequitable rule. But I have received no information on the subject, except what I gather from your article of the 22nd instant. For indeed, Sir, it is little less than a calamity not only to these often small and struggling institutions, but to the country at large, that Government should in any way deliberately add to the increasing hardships incidental to the condition of our pensioners, and our poorer European population; and this, too, when the pressing question of the day is how to provide their children with a liberal and Christian education, and how to remedy the grievous disadvantage in which they are placed towards the natives of this country in competing for appointments under Government, or in seeking some other opening for honest industry. And yet the enforcement of this proposed regulation means simply the closing of several such schools for Christian children; since these cannot be efficiently maintained, except by means of a liberal grant-in-aid, which is now to be withheld except where the master can report the attendance of each child presented for examination, for 200 days in the year! This sudden rise from the former *minimum* of 75 days' attendance, is, as you observe, too violent and radical a change to be likely to bring about any satisfactory results. It is most unwise, but it is more. If the rule is a blunder, as lessening the very moderate amount of holidays hitherto enjoyed, and as being wholly unsuited to the peculiar circumstances under which *all* grant-aided schools in this country are carried on, it is a cruel wrong to those which are maintained by the annual grant, supplemented by private monthly contributions, in stations where the people, for whose benefit we are gladly labouring, are either too poor to pay any fee, or are of a flitting class, liable to frequent transfer of residence.

It does not require much calculation to foretell the certain effect of the new rule in the case of such schools as those to which I refer. For if you deduct the 6 weeks' holidays in the year, besides Sundays and occasional festivals, the Queen's Birthday, &c—(for we will conclude that the old established *Saturday* holiday must now be given up, hard as this will press upon the master, who most often looks to this as is only opportunity for self-improvement, and preparing for some impending examination at Bombay)—there will remain about 260 working days in the school year; or only 60 days allowed for "contingencies"! Then, if you consider what allowance must be made, both for the lamentable indifference of parents as to the regularity of their children's attendance, and for their frequent change of residence; as well as for the frequent illnesses and the heavy rains which must often operate as a serious hindrance even in the case of those who most value the advantages which a good school offers; the utter hopelessness of conforming to the new "attendance clause" will be readily admitted. In brief, as you say, the alternative now presented is either no more holidays, or no more grant. But the loss of the grant-in-aid means for us the closing of our school. C. WALFORD, M.A.,

Hon. Sec. St. Mary's School, Belgaum.

February 26.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the late discussion on medical appointments in Bombay has done no other good, it has at any rate shown to the public what has hitherto been well known to the profession, viz.—that these appointments are manipulated for and by certain parties in Bombay looking mainly to their own interests and inclination in the matter.

No amount of letter-writing can do away with this fact. A. acts for B., B. for A., and C. for both when occasion offers, while in almost every case arrangements are quietly come to, ere medical men up-country hear or know anything of the matter.

A gross libel truly to state, or infer, that the majority of mofussil medical men are incompetent, solely to suit the views of a clique.

Has Bombay, with its many opportunities, done much, if anything, worth speaking of towards the advancement of the profession? Do we see or know anything of the extensive fields of practice and research daily and hourly occurring in the European Grant College, Goculdas, and other Hospitals? Do any of the medical men trouble themselves to make public the discovery of new diseases, or of the more effective treatment of existing diseases? Are they doing justice to themselves and the service at large, by what I may term the suppression of everything novel or interesting that may occur in the practice of their profession?

What of the once flourishing, but now almost extinct, "Medical and Physical Society," how many members of the profession belong to it, and how is it supported by the few who do? In the days of McLennan, Morehead, Giraud, Peet and Ballingall, it was well and nobly conducted, till, in their absence, it fell into the hands of a few who had themselves and not the public to consider.

In the medical as well as in all other professions there are some black sheep who do not care to improve and think of nothing save their month's pay; but there are many who are both able and willing to bring their talents more before the public and on a wider sphere, and who, although more advanced in years, are yet as competent as younger men, while possessing that experience and self-reliance which only age can give.

Young medical men may be more easily managed by their seniors, but in many cases it is doubtful if this is a great boon either to the public or to the profession.

The securing of a large and remunerative private practice seems to be the aim of medical men in Bombay, but to attain this it might be well that Government and the heads of departments see that the *public* duties, for which they are well paid, do not suffer; that the chief portion of their time is not devoted to their private ends; and that lecturer's assistants, or whatever name they go under, are not made to do the main portion of the duty that should by right fall to the lot of the real incumbent.

Private practice is, I fancy, at the root of much of the indifference to the elucidation in the medical papers of the results of their hospital practice, and hence, mainly, the moribund state of the Medical and Physical Society.

To meet all the demands of private practice in Bombay, youth, health, and strength of body is certainly requisite; but many of the Government appointments, if they occupy as they ought to do, most of the time of the incumbent would be all the better filled by seniors, who, from the fact of their not possessing the bodily activity and elasticity of youth, would be inclined to attend more to their purely Government duties and perhaps to favour the profession with the results of their daily experience as in the case of Drs. Morehead and Peet. Government returns and blue books enough are published, issued through the office of the Surgeon-General, but who has the time or inclination to wade through the mass of figures and tables there given?

Such is the *finale* of the yearly duties of the many large and useful public hospitals, &c. of Bombay. But where are the details of the hundreds of many important and valuable cases that must be of daily occurrence in these institutions?

I have written the foregoing with the view *solely* of showing what we, mi[illegible] ignorant mofussil medicos know and feel [illegible]ese subjects, though personally believe me I [illegible]ire to live in Bombay, nor care a farthing [illegible]dual may fill such and such appointments.—[illegible] MOFUSSIL.

February 25.

BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE containing the latest alterations in the time tables for March 1876, of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Pr[illegible] annas eight.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A bhistee, [illegible]ed Kyroodeen Boorun, was fined yesterday Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for cruelly torturing his bullock.

INQUESTS.—There were twenty-five inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay last month (February) and twenty-nine inquests in the month previous (January), making in all fifty-four inquests for the present year, up to yesterday.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. AND C. I. R. COMPANY.—Ebrahim Goolam Hoosein was yesterday [illegible]ed Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for defrau[illegible] the B. B. & C. I. R. Company by travelling in a [illegible] carriage from Surat to Nowsaree without havin[illegible]s fare.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yacoob [illegible]e, aged fifteen years, was yesterday sent to the [illegible] Reformatory by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for attempting to steal a silver bangle, the property of Mahomed Ally Koodabux.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, an old offender, named Ramchunder Balcrishna, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for stealing a silver anklet from the person of the child of one Ruddab, woman.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mabrook Sulliman, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for trespassing in the dwelling house of one Ameena, woman, without a reasonable excuse, and having in his possession instruments of house-breaking.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cruickshank Road, on view of the body of Deeja Dossa. Deceased was a labourer, about twenty-eight years of age. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the popular melo-drama of "Jalam Jore," which the amateurs of the above company have very successfully performed on several previous occasions, will be reproduced to-night at the old Victoria Theatre. To-night's performance is not for families.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—One Naria alias Rama was arrested under a warrant and placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, charged with the theft of gold and [illegible]er ornaments, valued Rs. 754, the property of Soondra, woman, a *naikin*, or dancing girl, residing on the Kolbadevie Road. His Worship, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 7th instant.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Sewram Babajee, a goldsmith living at Tarwady, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Gungaram Babooram, and prayed that he may be dealt with according to law. The complainant charges him with enticing away his wife, named Parvuttee, for unlawful purposes, and also with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 242-8.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—A Hindoo, named Dwarkanath Kundoojee, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having in his possession a railway lamp, valued Rs. 4, the property of the B. B. & C. I. R. Co., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Upon the evidence adduced, the Magistrate fined the prisoner Rs. 20, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Goolab, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing a grievous assault against the person of Jinabee, woman, by biting her nose. The case stands adjourned to this day. The assault arose, it appears, from jealousy. The prosecutrix was in the keeping of the prisoner recently, but at present is in the keeping of another man, named Wallee Mahomed.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, on view of the body of a Hindoo man name unknown. The body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a well situated on the Mazagon hill by the side of the Dockyard Road. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in a well, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to show."

A FIRE IN THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.—On Saturday last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, smoke was observed by Ayssin, a havildar of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, in one of the rooms of the ground floor,—the old records were burning, which he at once extinguished, or if the Court was closed, no doubt the whole of the building would have been on fire. A *deedee* was found lying near the records which was burning at the time, and it is supposed that some one was smoking and threw it there. There is always a large gathering of people in the office as well as in the compound, and some of them indulge in smoking *deedies*. We however hope the Cantonment Magistrate will prevent such practices being carried on in the compound of the office, or about it.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 29.

COWASJEE DORABJEE'S APPEAL REJECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—It must be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee was convicted by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, for selling liquor without a license, and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees five hundred, against which an appeal was made to the Bombay Government, who rejected it remarking that it was clearly proved that the appellant had sold liquor without a license. Mr. Cowasjee, not being satisfied with the decision of the Government appealed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which appeal was forwarded through the Bombay Government; also Mr. Cowasjee had the audacity to request the Bombay Government to forward with his appeal a copy of Mr. Nairn's Revenue Hand Book which the Government peremptorily refused to do, and moreover informed him that he was convicted on the clearest possible evidence. Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in rejecting the appeal, stated that the memorialist may be informed that his Lordship does not entertain appeals in this class of cases. We do not know what Mr. Cowasjee and his advisers could do in the case. Perhaps we will not be surprised tohear that he appealed to Parliament.—*Id.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital for Monday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital 92 under treatment, 2 admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 12 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital 14 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges, and 1 death—a European seaman unemployed. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 40, of whom 22 were Hindoos, 12 Mahomedans and 6 Parsees. These deaths occurred in the following localities, viz:—Fort, 2; Esplanade, 2; Market, 2; Mandavie, 3; Chuckla, 5; Oomercarry, 1; Dongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 6; Funneswady, 2; Bhooleshwur, 3; Kharra Talao, 1; Coombarwada, 2; Khetwady, 1 Mazagon, 1; Camateepoora, 1; and Byculla, 2.

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY AND H. P. LEMESURIER AND D. E. GOSTLING, ESQS.)

AT the High Court yesterday, a case under the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government *vs.* Wittoba Pandurang, Govind Pandurang, and Gunput Pandurang, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and Messrs. LeMesurier and Gostling as assessors under the Act. Government had nominated Mr. LeMesurier as an assessor on their behalf, but in default of the other parties appointing another assessor, Mr. Gostling was nominated by the Court.

Mr. Marriott, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Charles Turner, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for Gunput Pandurang. The other two claimants, Wittoba and Govind, appeared in person.

Mr. Marriott said this was a reference under section 15 of Act X. of 1870. The preceding sections give Government power to take land for public purposes. (Refers to previous sections.) Three of the sections had, according to the Act, to be read out to the assessors in a language which they understood. Section 15 provides for the case being referred to the High Court in the event of the claimants not appearing before the Collector and being not satisfied with what he offered. All the Collector then had to do was to bring in the persons interested in the land, and having got them, to determine the amount of compensation. He had nothing to do as to whether the family of the claimants was undivided or not, or what were the rights or claims of each. All the claimants in this case did not attend, and the Collector was unable to agree with those who appeared as to the amount of compensation for the land. The Collector was by a further section directed to describe the situation of the ground. The land here was simply a rice field without anything upon it. The Collector had offered Rs. 1,063-10-8 or ten annas a square yard, for 1,479 square yards of the claimant's land situated at Parell near the Albert Mills, which was wanted for the B. B. and C. I. station at Parell. The intermediate pieces had been purchased by the Collector at the market price of ten annas per square yard. Mr. Marriott then read the Collector's report on this case made to the High Court. It is as follows:—

To the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and the Puisne Judges of the said Court.

Hon'ble Sirs,—I have the honour to report that, under the provisions of sections 15 and 18 of the said Act, I do hereby refer to the determination of the Hon'ble Court the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to the above claimants, of the rights thereto or interested therein arising between or among such of the claimants as have appeared before me, who, I have reason to believe, are interested in the said matter of such compensation. I have further, under the provision of section 18 to report for the information of the Hon'ble Court as follows:—(a.) The land in question is situated in that portion of the island of Bombay known as Parell, and consists of an area of 1,479·9 square yards, a plan of which is annexed to this report along with a copy of the Government notification which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th May 1875. The land stands in the name of Wittoba Pandurang in the Collector's books. (b.) I have reason to believe that the above named persons are interested in the land in question either as claimants or owners. Notices have been served on all the above-named persons under section 9 personally. Govind Pandurang has yet put forward no claim, either personally or by attorney or by post. Gunput Pandurang has put forward his claim through his son Nanabhoy, and Wittoba Pandurang personally. (c.) No amount has been rewarded for damages, or paid or tended under sections 5 and 17 of the Act, as the land has not been damaged in any way. No amount of compensation has been actually paid under section 11, as all the claimants did not attend, and those that did could not agree among themselves regarding their respective claims and shares. Consequently the matter had to be referred to the Court under section 15. At the same time, I, as Collector of Bombay, offered Rs. 1,063-10-8 in payment as compensation for the land in question. This single amount of Rs. 1,063-10-8 is composed of two items, namely—Rs. 924-14-10, market value of the land considered under section 24 at the rate of ten annas per square yard; and Rs. 138-11-10, 15 per cent on the market value as required under section 42. (d.) The grounds on which I, as Collector of Bombay, have determined the amount of compensation to be Rs. 1,063-10-8, are as follows:—That I, as Collector of Bombay, have recently disposed of land in the same neighbourhood at the rate of eight annas per square yard. 2. That other land has also been purchased by the Municipality in the same neighbourhood at the rate of eight annas a square yard. 3. That land has been bought and sold by private individuals in the same neighbourhood at the same rates. 4. That the actual market value of the land is eight annas per square yard, but I have offered ten annas as the whole plot was not purchased. 5. That the other parties whose lands have been taken up for the same purpose (namely, for connecting the DeLisle and Parell roads) under the same Act, and adjoining his very land, have accepted ten annas per square yard for their land, plus the 15 per cent. allowed under the Act. The land has been taken possession of, and will be handed over to the Municipal authorities, from whom the requisition was received for its acquisition under the Act for the purposes of road improvements.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, on behalf of Gunput Pandurang, agreed to receive the amount offered by the Collector.

Wittoba Pandurang said he wanted the rate paid by Government in 1869 for a portion of this very ground, namely Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Govind Pandurang said he had no interest in the land. He had nothing to say.

Mr. Marriot said it was true an exorbitant rate was paid in 1869, because the matter was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators awarded a light rate. Since then, with a view to protect Government, the Act X. of 1870 was passed.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot said—I am Collector of Bombay and have been so since February 1870. The Municipality required Government to take up the pieces of land mentioned in this plan, so as to form a junction between the DeLisle and Parell roads. Wittoba attended before me on the 4th June 1875, and I told him to produce his title deeds. The case was postponed from time to time to the 8th, 15th, and 22nd June. On the last mentioned date, nothing was settled. On the first day, Wittoba Pandurang asked Rs. 3 a square yard. On the 22nd June, I offered Wittoba ten annas a square yard, telling him that if he did not accept the offer by the 25th June, the case would go to the High Court. On the 26th July 1875, I prepared a case and submitted it to the judges of the High Court. Gunput Pandurang agreed to accept the ten annas I offered to him. Two other plots in the immediate vicinity have been purchased for the same purpose at ten annas a yard, and money was paid for them on the 25th June and 19th July 1875. Since then I find that the rate is too high: I have paid too much. I have paid ten annas a square yard, being eight annas for the land, two annas a yard for the severance, plus 15 per cent for the compulsory acquisition of the land.

Gunnesh Ramjee, head surveyor to the Collector of Bombay, and his assistant were examined as to the value of land in the locality where the land in dispute is situated. The price varied from one anna to half a rupee per square yard. The price in 1869 was about a rupee per yard, but had fallen very greatly during the last year and was falling still. There was nothing on the claimant's ground when it was taken possession of by Government in the middle of last year. There were no cadjan sheds or anything else on it.

Some other witnesses were examined, one of whom, in cross-examination by Wittoba, stated that certain pieces of land in the neighbourhood had been lately sold at one rupee a yard. Wittoba said he knew a Marwaree who purchased land lately at Rs.1-2-0 a yard. He wished to call him and a reverend gentleman, in charge of the Roman Catholic School near Dadur, as witnesses to prove the above-mentioned to be the market rate of land there. As Wittoba said he was a pauper, his Lordship ordered free subpœnas to be granted him; and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday next.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, [illegible] is prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is [illegible] smell and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the [illegible] praise free from all the objections which are so often urged against aperients is at once the simple truth and the [illegible] for which it or any other medicine can receive. We [illegible] and Rs. 2-12. but this Syrup seems to us the perfection of patients of any age or either sex. Bottles R[illegible] D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MAN-OF-WAR.

H. M. S. VESTAL, 1,574 tons, Commander H. Hand, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at noon. The Vestal left Manda Bay, on the 14th of January; Seychelles on the 26th of January and Point de Galle on the 22nd February. She entered the harbour under steam, and took up Government moorings.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER AT THE RECENT FIRE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings, Captain Henry presided; and there were also present Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to the fact that there was no water available for a long time for extinguishing the extensive fire in the native town on the [illegible]th inst. He said one of the reasons why the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure of a large amount of money in the construction of the Vehar water was that it expected water would be more easily available for the speedy extinction of any fires that might occur in the town; but on this occasion the Vehar was not available at all for two hours after the breaking out of a dangerous fire in the midst of the city, and even then the water only came in driblets. He had been informed by a merchant of the town, who was present at the fire, that it was four hours after it was discovered before an effective supply of water could be obtained. This was a state of things that was much to be deplored. He thought it was due to the Corporation and the public that some inquiry should be made about the matter.

Mr. Pedder (Municipal Commissioner) said he had already requested the Executive Engineer to state the facts of the case, and had also written to the Commissioner of Police to ask him if he had any complaints to make on the subject. He thought it would be well to call for these official reports, and to lay them before the Town Council when they were received. He had yet not received either of the reports, but Sir Frank Souter had called on him, with reference to the matter, and was very far from attributing any blame to the Municipality at all. He (Mr. Pedder) believed that everything was done to get the water as rapidly as possible, but the fact was this was a case in which they were placed in a very awkward position as to getting a supply of water. In the first place, the fire occurred at a most unfavourable time of day, when the whole of the sluices were open and when the whole town was drawing water, and the consequence was that before that part of the town could be exclusively supplied, the various sluices had all to be closed, and also the mains of the district had to be filled which was in itself an operation that always occupied a considerable time. He understood from inquiries he had made that there was no delay whatever. As soon as the fire was discovered notices were sent round, and the different sluices were closed immediately. It had been stated in the newspapers that the reason of the bad supply was that the water had been turned on to supply the Malabar Hill district. The fact was this was all nonsense. The Malabar Hill quarter of the town must of course be supplied at some time, and they could not make sure that a fire might not break out when the pressure was turned on in that quarter; but on this occasion it did not happen so. One of the real causes of the delay was that the fire occurred in a most unfavourable locality. The whole of that portion of the town was supplied by a network of 3 inches mains, and it was unnecessary to say that a 3 inches main would only give a certain discharge of water, and would take some time to work a steam fire-engine, even supposing full pressure was brought to bear upon it. He might here say that one of the improvements in the distribution that it was proposed to make when the Tulsi water was brought into the town, was to lay through that quarter of the town some larger mains. It would not be possible to lay 12 or 14 inches mains under the streets, which must be supplied with small mains varying according to their size, but they might have larger mains than at present, and he hoped as near as possible sufficiently large mains for all purposes. The fire in question was an extremely dangerous one, which broke out under the most unfavourable circumstances possible, and when a very strong wind was blowing; and he must say he was surprised half the town was not burned down. The Fire Brigade acted in a most efficient manner,—Sir Frank Souter and several of the officers having narrow escapes in consequence of their great exertions—and they deserved the utmost credit. (Hear, hear). There was one other point he might mention. He found in consulting with Sir Frank Souter that there was some difficulty about the pulling down of certain buildings, the demolition of which was necessary. There had been, it appeared, a feeling on the part of the Municipal executive officers that it was solely the business of the police to manage fires, and that they would be somewhat out of place in attending them. Sir Frank Souter, under whose direction the Fire Brigade [illegible], had told him (Mr. Pedder) he considered it [illegible] would be a matter of great advantage if the Executive [illegible] or Assistant Engineer to the Municipality [illegible] would attend at fires, in case of their being sent for—which had never yet happened—and assist the police in directing the pulling down of walls and buildings, and he had arranged with Sir Frank Souter that on occasions of fires of magnitude breaking out, notice should be sent to the Executive or Assistant Engineer, and that one or both of those officers should be proceed at once to the scene of the fire, with a staff of men, to assist the Commissioner of Police, who was responsible for what might be done in such cases.

A report of the Superintendent of Turncocks was read, detailing the action taken on the occasion of the fire being made known, to close the various sluices which were open at the time, and direct the whole pressure towards the quarter where the fire occurred.

Mr. Maclean said that report did not mention the time that actually elapsed between the breaking out of the fire, and the water being made available.

Mr. Pedder said that would be give[illegible] Mr. Walton's report.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked [illegible]ould have been the least time, under the circumstances, in which the supply could have been obtained.

Mr. Maclean said the Turncock's report stated in an hour.

Mr. Walton said he did not think, under the circumstances, it could have been obtained under an hour.

Mr. Furdoonjee—How, then, do you account for double that time elapsing. It was more than two hours before any Vehar water could be obtained, and three or four hours before a good supply was available.

Mr. Walton said the water was out running within three quarters of an hour from the time the fire was discovered.

Mr. Furdoonjee said he had been informed by a person who was present that two hours elapsed before there was any water, and that then it only came in driblets.

The Chairman—That must be an exaggeration.

The Chairman suggested further, that if all the fire stations were connected by telegraph, information of fires breaking out might be communicated to all parts of the town sooner.

Mr. Pedder said that was proposed the other day, and was now under consideration.

Mr. Maclean said apparently the explanation simply amounted to this, that the present supply of water was not sufficient to provide for all ordinary purposes, and at the same time to put out fires, unless the fires were kind enough not to break out when the sluices were open for the supply of the town. As to what had been said about the new supply of water, he supposed that though the mains in the streets might be small the pressure would be greater, and thus greater facility would be given for putting out fires.

Mr. Pedder said that was so, but it was Mr. Walton's plan to lay down larger mains in parts of the town where the mains were very small. This was advisable for many reasons, and particularly because of the danger from fires.

The Chairman did not think anything more could have been done under the circumstances, and with the present supply of water.

Mr. Furdoonjee said it was a very discreditable state of things, and, in the course of some further remarks, said he wished to call the attention of the Council and the Municipal Commissioner to the fact that for the sake of procuring water for fires it was very desirable that no more wells and tanks should be filled up.

The Chairman said he thought so far as the explanation had gone it had been very satisfactory. They could not very well make water. However, the discussion would do good, no doubt.

Mr. Furdoonjee said the damage by this fire, he was credibly informed, amounted to about three lacs of rupees; and that loss of property was attributable to the Vehar water not being available for more than two hours.

The Chairman—If you had had the management of affairs, do you think, after the explanation you have received, that you could have got the water there quicker?

Mr Furdoonjee—I am not in charge of the water works.

The Chairman—Then why condemn people for what could not have been done better?

Mr. Furdoonjee said he considered if water could not be obtained for the extinction of a large fire, within an hour from the time of the fire being discovered, the Municipality should provide better means.

The Chairman said that was what the Corporation were doing. They were trying to get a better supply of water as soon as they can.

Mr. Pedder said that with reference to Mr. Furdoonjee's remark about the wells and tanks, he was quite of opinion that they should be left open, but so far as he was aware no tanks or wells had been filled in that district.

Mr. Furdoonjee said no, not in that locality, but he was speaking generally. It was a fact that both wells and tanks had been filled up in other localities, and his remarks applied to them.

Dr. Hewlett asked Mr. Furdoonjee if he could give the Council an idea of how many wells had been filled in. There had been very few wells filled in since he had been connected with the Municipality at any rate.

Dr. Blaney said he should like to know if all this talk was to result in a resolution, he was sorry to see so much time wasted without any object.

After some further conversation it was resolved that the discussion should be adjourned till the next meeting, when the reports of Mr. Walton and the Commissioner of Police will be submitted.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow) read Government Resolution No. 22 C. W. 138 of 23rd February 1876, P. W. D., stating that "Government willingly grant the 2436 square yards of ground asked for by the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of the entrance to the eastern boulevard at Boree Bunder, but expect that the Corporation will withdraw their opposition to the appropriation of the Phansee tank, required for an improvement which will also benefit the public."

The Chairman said he was very glad the Corporation had withdrawn their opposition.

Dr. Blaney said it appeared to him the improvement would benefit the Port Trust more than the Municipality. Everything that gave better access to their docks would be of immense advantage to the Port Trust.

The Chairman said it appeared to him that the improvement would greatly benefit the town generally.

The Government Resolution was ordered to be recorded. [illegible] Government Resolution No. 601 (General Department) as [illegible] dated the 19th February instant, sanctioning [illegible] materials; bye-laws for the storage and deposit of gunpowder and of [illegible] all other explosive, combustible and dangerous [illegible] recorded. and the reports of the auditors for the mo[illegible]ration to sanction ber 1875 and January 1876, were received [illegible] coolies at the It was decided to recom[illegible] current year, at tion the employment [illegible] Love Grove Pumping [illegible] affixed to the contract an additional cost of Rs. [illegible]ngton and Co. for the The seal of the Corporation [illegible] the extension of the water entered into by Messrs. [illegible] supply of iron pipes [illegible]ded to the further consideration supply to Mazagon. [illegible] the Municipal Act, in private. The Council then [illegible] of the amendment[illegible]

[illegible] A LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHO-(XYGENATED) DYNE—[illegible] tudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, [illegible] and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and [illegible]ty, Nerv[illegible] Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a cho[illegible] cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic M[illegible]gen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under some what similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BO[illegible] SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this association was held [illegible] evening in the Scotch Free Church, Esplanade, Brigadier Gell presiding. There was not a very large attendance.

After a short address from the Chairman, the annual report was read, which stated that the year had been one of mingled adversity and success. In some directions, the work of the Society had been very successful; but in others they had been obliged to curtail their efforts. The sale of English books and tracts had been especially successful, the amount of the sales being Rs. 13,500, against Rs. 8,500 in 1874. The number of subscribers' periodicals issued was 357. Three European colporteurs were employed. The total number of vernacular periodicals and tracts issued was 123,000 against 118,000 in 1874. There were 15 vernacular colporteurs employed, who had sold a large number of books. The sale of vernacular books entailed a loss on the Society, it having cost them Rs. 1,200 to set in circulation Rs. 800 worth of books. The report referred to the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the committee expressing regret at the loss to the Society of one who has been one of its warmest supporters. Financially, the year closed with a debt, but which was growing rapidly less, while any debt remained, however, all fresh printing operations were suspended, and so the work of the Society was considerably retarded by it. The donations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,375.

The report was adopted, and addresses on the works of the Society were delivered by several gentlemen.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINETEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 29th Feb.

(Before the Hon. Sir Chas. Sargent.)

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE trial of this case was resumed before his Lordship and the same Special Jury.

Doongersey Narayen and nine other prisoners were charged under several counts—Doongersey Narayen with preferring false charges against a man named Abdool Raymon, and his partner Ismael Sett; with fabricating false evidence; and with intentionally giving false evidence in judicial proceedings; and all the other prisoners with abetting him in the commission of the offence. Ramnarayen Rampursad and Cooverjee Jetta, two of the other prisoners, were also separately charged with intentionally giving false evidence. All the prisoners appeared with the exception of three, who had absconded.

Mr. Purcell and Mr. Inverarity were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Marriott represented the first prisoner; Mr. Branson and Mr. Lang appeared for the fifth, and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. B. M. Wagle defended five others.

Several more witnesses for the defence were examined, after which Mr. Marriott addressed the jury at considerable length, followed by Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Branson, on behalf of their respective clients, the prisoners. At 6 P. M. the Court adjourned until today, when Mr. Purcell will, on behalf of the prosecution, reply to the evidence adduced for the defence; and his Lordship will then sum up the whole case to the jury.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were heard at the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MANCHABAI, WIDOW V. GIRJABHAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Starling appeared for one of the defendants. Mr. Starling said there was a question of legal fraud involved in the case (a suit respecting various mortgages) which could not be tried as a short cause, and he applied that the suit should be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Lang said he understood negociations were pending for a settlement of the suit, and there was every prospect of an amicable arrangement being made. He objected to the case being transferred, but was willing to consent to a postponement for three weeks [illegible] a view to a settlement being arrived at. His Lordship declined to transfer the case [illegible] the present stage, and granted an adjournment for three weeks.

THE NERIAD S. AND W. CO. V. BHASKER MANECKJEE.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, represented the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim. A decree was accordingly entered for the amount claimed, Rs. 2,070-8, with interest at 12 per cent., from the 2nd of December 1875, and interest on the decree at 6 per cent.

CALLIDAS CULLIANJEE V. JAITHA BHUGGA.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, represented the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The action was on a promissory note for Rs. 1,100, with interest at the rate of 18 per cent. till the day of judgment, and 6 per cent. on the decree. A decree was entered accordingly, with costs.

CASES POSTPONED.

The following cases were postponed:—Poonjabhoy Myaram and another v. Tooljaram Khooshaldas and another, for a month, in order to serve one of the defendants; the National S. and W. Co. v. Ballabhoy Vizbhookhundas, for two months, to make the heir of the defendant (deceased) a party to the suit; and Lewis Alexander Wallace and others v. Heerachund Savaichund, till the 8th of April, with a view to settlement out of court.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The cases of Dharamsey Canjee v. Dharsey Odhowjee; Mowjee Pragjee v. Cursondas Muddonjee; and Purshotum Girdhur Patel v. Dwarkadas Nurrotumdas were struck out, in consequence of neither of the parties putting in an appearance.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE'S LECTURE ON THE "POVERTY OF INDIA."

WE take the following extracts from the paper read at the meeting of the East India Association, on Monday night, on the "Poverty of India.":—

"The most important question is why should the production of India be so poor. We have to consider carefully the cause, which I find to be the large drain to England. England imports 25 per cent. more than it exports; British North America imports also above 25 per cent. more than it exports; and Australia imports 15 per cent. more; while with India the case is the reverse: the imports here, instead of being 15 or 20 per cent. more are so much less than the exports. The result is that during the past 38 years, all opium revenue, the whole profits of trade, and about £200,000,000 from the very produce of the country are gone to England.

The benefit to England by its connection with India must not be measured by the £500,000,000 only during the last 38 years. Besides this, the industries of England receive large additional support for supplying all European stores which Government need, and all those articles which Europeans want in India from their habits and customs, not from mere choice, as may be the case with natives. All the produce of the country, thus exported from sheer necessity, would otherwise have brought returns suitable to native wants, or would have remained in the country, in either case, to the benefit of the produce or industry of India. Be it clearly borne in mind that all this additional benefit to English industries is entirely independent of, and in addition to, the *actual deficit* between the export *plus* profits and imports. Everything I allude to is already included in the imports. It is so much additional capital drawn away, whether India will or no, from the industry of India to the benefit of English industry. There is, again, the further legitimate benefit to England of the profits of English firms there carrying on commerce with India, the profits of the shipping trade, and insurance. The only pity—and a very great one too—is that the commerce between England and India is not so large as it should and can be, the present *total* exports of India to all the outside world being only about 5s. a head, while the exports of the United Kingdom are about £6 10s. a head, of British North America about £3 a head, and of Australia about £19 a head, including gold (and exclusive of gold, about £11 a head).

The Court of Directors, in the year 1858, deliberately put forth before the Parliament and public of England the statement (Parliamentary Return No. 75 of 1858) that "the great excess of exports above imports is being regularly liquidated in silver." Now, is it not India's misfortune that not one man in the India Office pointed out how utterly incorrect, misleading, and mischievous this statement was?

Now, Mr. Laing makes the following statement before the present Finance Committee:—"*Question 7660 of 2nd Report.*—Would it not be correct to state that the difference between the value of the exports from India, and the imports into India, which now amount, I think, to the sum of about £20,000,000, represents the tribute which India annually pays to England? *Answer.*—No, I think not; I should not call it a tribute when there is a b[illegible] are of trade of that sort between the two countries. Tradition of many other countries which are in the same cost from one exporting considerably more than they import is adjusted particular country, and the balance of tr[illegible] made, or by either by other payments which have t[illegible]ually by remit- transactions through third countries, o[illegible] tance of bullion."

First of all, the question was not [illegible] about *all* its exports with any particular country, [illegible] his answer as it is, it is and imports. And next, tak[illegible]plicable to India, as most altogether incorrect and [illegible] have already laid before you. be evident from the facts[illegible]. He is reported to have said Next comes Mr. Macl[illegible] something to the effect that, if we before this Committee[illegible]stance, with the United States, which compare India, to[illegible] a country that is being drained of its can hardly be [illegible] we will find that the excess of exports over natural wea[illegible] United States is very much greater than imports i[illegible]ponding excess in India. Now, let us see what the corr[illegible] are. I have prepared a table, and have taken the the fa[illegible] from the year 1795—the earliest I could get. From fig[illegible] totals I have excluded the years 1802-6, 1808-14, 1818-[illegible], because the imports for them are not given, and the years 1863-6 for reasons well known (the American War). The result till 1869 (I cannot get later authentic figures) is not, as Mr. Maclean says, that "the excess of exports over imports in the United States is very much greater than the corresponding excess in India," but that the excess of *imports* over exports is about dlrs. 493,000,000 till 1847, and $43,000,000 from 1848-69, excepting the years I have mentioned above; and if all the necessary modifications from various other circumstances be made, the excess of the imports will be found necessarily much greater. In fact, the United States are no exception to the ordinary laws of political economy, in a country where the rule is a native, and not a foreign, one. I have made up my tables from Parliamentary Returns.

The deficits of £500,000,000 in imports, do not, as I have already explained, show the whole drain; for the English stores, whether Government or private, are all already *included in the imports*, nor is any interest calculated. With interest, the drain from India would amount to a very high figure.

This drain consists of two elements—first, that arising from the remittances by European officials of their savings, and for their expenditure in England for their various wants both there and in India; from pensions and salaries paid in England; and from Government expenditure in England and India: and the second, that arising from similar remittances by non-official Europeans. Over the first we have no control, beyond urging upon our rulers that the present system of administration is an unnatural one, destructive to India and suicidal for England. For the second, it is in our own hands what its extent should be. It is no blame to these European gentlemen for coming here to seek their fortunes—and in fact we have need for them to some extent

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

blind to our own national interests and necessity if we do not support, encourage, and preserve possible way, every talent, trade, industry, art, or on among the natives, even at certain sacrifices, sult is our own, and we deserve to be, and shall be, poverished. In complaining, therefore, about the vast drain from India, and our growing impoverishment, it must be borne in mind that, for a certain portion of it, we have to thank our own blindness to our national interests, but for a large portion the cause is the present system and policy of Indian administration.

We may draw our own inferences about the effects of drain, but I give you below official opinions on the ject, from early times to the present day, for each sidency.

BENGAL.

Sir John Shore, in 1787, says in his famous minute (Appendix to 5th report, Parliamentary Return No. 377 (1812):—

"132. Whatever allowance we may make for the increased industry of the subjects of the State, owing to the increased demand for the produce of it (supposing the demand to be enhanced), there is reason to conclude that the benefits are more than counterbalanced by evils inseparable from the system of a remote foreign dominion.

"141. If we were to suppose the internal trade of industry again revived, the export of the production of the country by the Company must still prevent those returns which trade formerly poured in. This is an evil inseparable from a European government."

Lord Cornwallis' minute on land settlements, dated 10th February 1790, says:—"The consequence of the heavy drain of wealth from the above causes (*viz.*, large annual investment to Europe, assistance to the treasury of Calcutta, and to supply wants of other presidencies), with the addition of that which has been occasioned by the remittances of private fortunes, have been for many years past and are now, severely felt by the great diminution of the current specie, and by the languor which has thereby been thrown upon the cultivation and the general commerce of the country."

The East India Company, on finding the provinces of Bengal and Behar continuously deteriorating, caused a survey and minute survey of the condition of the people. This survey extended over nine years, from 1807 to 1816. The reports, however, lay buried in the archives of the India House, till Mr. Montgomery Martin brought them to light. He sums up the result of these official minute researches in the following remarkable words (vol. I., page):—"It is impossible to avoid remarking two facts as peculiarly striking—first, the richness of the country surveyed; and second, the poverty of its inhabitants."

Referring to the drain at the time, Mr. Martin says:—"So constant and accumulating a drain, even in England, would soon impoverish her. How severe, then, must be its effects on India, where the wage of a labourer is from two-pence to three-pence a day?"

Coming down to later times, Mr. Frederick John Shore, of the Bengal Civil Service, has left us the following account of the condition of the people in 1837 (vol. II., page 28):—"But the halcyon days of India are over; she has been drained of a large proportion of the wealth she once possessed, and her energies have been cramped by a sordid system of misrule to which the interests of millions have been sacrificed for the benefit of the few." "The gradual impoverishment of the people and country, under the mode of rule established by the British Government, has," &c., &c.

After coming into intimate contact with the people, Mr. Shore inquired, and says:—I soon found myself at no loss to understand the feelings of the people both towards our Government and to ourselves. It would have been astonishing indeed had it been otherwise. The fundamental principle of the English had been to make the whole Indian nation subservient, in every possible way, to the interests and benefits of themselves.

"Had the welfare of the people been our object, a very different course would have been adopted, and very different results would have followed; for, again and again I repeat it, there is nothing in the circumstance itself, of our being foreigners of different colour and faith, that should occasion the people to hate us. We may thank ourselves for having made their feelings towards us what they are."

Colonel Marriot, at the East India Association meeting in July last, referring to Bengal, said:—"But he had no doubt that he accurately quoted the words of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in saying that the mass of the population is probably poorer, and in a lower social position, than any in India."

The "Material and moral Progress" for 1871-2 (page 100) says that "the Calcutta missionary conference had dwelt on the miserable and abject condition of the Bengal ryots, and there is evidence that they suffer many things, and are often in want of absolute necessaries."

Mr. Saville Marriot, "one of the Commissioners of Revenue in the Deccan," and afterwards a Member of Council, says in 1836, in his letter to Sir R. Grant:—"You will readily conceive that my opinions are the result rather of practical experience than deduction drawn from scientific views."

BOMBAY.

"For many years past, I have, in common with many others, painfully witnessed their decline [the people]; and more especially that part of the community which has emphatically been styled the 'sinews of the State'—the peasantry of India.

"It is a startling but too notorious a fact, that, though loaded with a vastly greater absolute amount of taxation, and harassed by various severe acts of tyranny and oppression, yet the country was in a state of prosperity under the native rule, when compared with that into which it has fallen under the avowedly mild sway of British administration. Though, in stating the subject, I have used the expression 'a vastly greater absolute amount of taxation,' yet I would beg to be understood as being fully aware those terms must be treated in a qualified sense, since it is manifest that, relatively viewed, a smaller numerical amount of taxation may, with reference to the means of payment, be, in point of fact, more burdensome than a much larger one where the resources are more adequate to the object. But, in the particular case in point, it is, I believe, ability which has diminished; and that, too, to many grades below the proportionate fall in the pecuniary amount of fiscal demand. To the pecuniary injurious result are also to be added the many unfavourable circumstances inseparable for a time from a foreign rule. In elucidation of the position *that this country is verging to the lowest ebb of pauperism* I would adduce fact, pregnant with considerations of the most serious importance, namely, that of late years a large portion of the public revenue has been paid by encroachment upon the capital of the country, small though that capital is in itself. In short, *almost everything forces the conviction that we have before us a narrowing progress to utter pauperism.*"

Mr. Marriot in another place (page 11) says:—"Most of the evils of our rule in India arise directly from, or may be traced to, the heavy tribute which that country pays to England."

And with regard to this tribute, he quotes the Chairman of a Court of Proprietors held on the 28th February 1845, as follows:—"India paid to the mother-country, in the shape of home charges, what must be considered the annual tribute of £3,000,000 sterling; and daily poured into the lap of the mother-country a continual stream of wealth in the shape of private fortunes." To this should be added all earnings of Europeans, except what they spent in India for Indian supplies; which would show that there is something far beyond even private fortunes which is continuously poured into the lap of England.

Mr. Marriot goes on to say:—"It will be difficult to satisfy the mind that any country could bear such a drain upon its resources without sustaining very serious injury."

Again says Mr. Marriot (page 17):—"A different state of things exists in the present day on that point; and, though the people still, and gratefully so, acknowledge the benefits they have derived from the suppression of open violence, yet they emphatically and unanswerably refer their increasing penury as evidencing the existence of a canker-worm that is working their destruction".

Mr. Robert Knight says:—"Mr. Giberne, in 1840 said:—The ryots all complain that *they had had money once, but they had none now.*"

In a private letter, dated 1849, "written by a gentleman high in the Company's service" and quoted in a pamphlet in 1851, the decay of Guzerat is thus described:—"Many of the best families in the province, who were rich and well to do when we came into Guzerat in 1807, have now scarcely clothes to their backs". . . .

Lieutenant A. Nash, after giving a table of the prices of grain from 1809 to 1838 in Indapore (Bombay Government Selections, No. 107, New Series, page 118), says:—"The table is chiefly interesting in showing the gradual diminution in the price of corn from the days of the Peishwas to our own. By comparing the prices at the commencement with those at the end of the table, and then reading the list over, this circumstance will become apparent." I gave this table in my notes on prices.

MADRAS.

Mr. John Bruce Norton, in his letter to Mr. Robert Lowe 1854, quotes the words of Mr. Bourdillon—'one of the best revenue officers in the Madras Civil Service, and a member of the Commission on Public Works'—about the majority of the ryots:—Page 21.—"Now, it may certainly be said of almost the whole of the ryots, paying even the highest of these sums, and even of many holding to a much larger amount, that they are always in poverty and generally in debt."

About the labourer he says:—"As respects food, houses, and clothing, they are in a worse condition than the class of poor ryots above spoken of. It appears from the foregoing details that the condition of the agricultural labourer in this country is very poor. . . . In fact, almost the whole of his earnings must necessarily be consumed in a scanty allowance of coarse and unvaried food, and a bare sufficiency of clothing. The wretched hut the lives in, can hardly be valued at all. As to any thing in the way of education or mental culture, he is utterly destitute of it."

Such is the testimony in the year 1854. Now let us come down to so late a time as 1869. Mr. (Now Sir George) Campbell, in his paper on tenure of land in India, published by the Cobden Club, quotes from an official authority a report made so late as 1869 about the Madras Presidency, as follows:—"The bulk of the people are paupers. They can just pay their cesses in a good year, and fail together when the season is bad. Remissions have to be made, perhaps every third year, in most districts. There is a bad year in some one district, or group of districts, every year."

PUNJAB.

The administration report of 1856-8 (Parliamentary Return No. 212 of 1859, page 16), 'prepared under the direction of Sir J. Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Punjab, by R. Temple, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab, says:—"In former reports it was explained how the circumstance of so much money going out of the Punjab contributed to depress the agriculturist. The native regular army was Hindustani; to them was a large share of the Punjab revenues disbursed, of which a part only they spent on the spot, and a part was remitted to their homes. Thus it was that, year after year, lakhs and lakhs were drained from the Punjab, and enriched Oudh. But within the last year, the native army being Punjabi, all such sums have been paid to them, and have been spent at home. Again, many thousands of Punjabi soldiers are serving abroad. These men not only remit their savings, but also have sent quantities of prize property and plunder, the spoils of Hindustan, to their native villages. The effect of all this is already perceptible in an increase of agricultural capital a freer circulation of money, and a fresh impetus to cultivation."

This is just the cause which, in far more aggravated form and on a far larger scale, operates on the whole of British India in its relations with England. Millions are drained to England; and till the reserving cause of the retaining and return of wealth in some way does not come into operation, the evils of the drain cannot be remedied.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

I have not come across Mr. Halsey's report on the assessment of Cawnpore, but I take an extract from one given in the *Bombay Gazette* Summary of the 21st June 1872, page 21:—"I assert that the abject poverty of the average cultivator of this district is beyond the belief of any one who has not seen it. He is simply a slave to the soil, to the zemindar, to the usurer, and to Government. . . . I regret to say that, with these few exceptions the normal state of between three-fourths and four-fifths the cultivators of this district is as I have above shown. It may appear to many to be exaggerated, and, from the nature of the case, it is of course impossible to produce figures in support of it; nevertheless, it is the result of my personal observations, and I feel confident the result of the whole discussion will be to prove I have not overstated the truth."

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Here is the latest testimony about the people. Mr. W. G. Pedder says:—"Who [the people], if an almost universal concensus of opinion may be relied on, are rapidly going from bad to worse under our rule, is a most serious question, and one well deserving the attention of Government."

Lastly, to sum up the whole, here is Sir John Lawrence (Lord Lawrence) testifying so late as 1864 about all India:—"India is, on the whole, a very poor country; the mass of the population enjoy only a scanty subsistence." And Lord Mayo, on the 3rd March 1871, says, in his speech in the Legislative Council—"I admit the comparative poverty of this country, as compared with many other countries of the same magnitude and importance, and I am convinced of the impolicy and injustice of imposing burdens upon this people which may be called either crushing or oppressive.

"Mr. Grant Duff, in an able speech which he delivered the other day in the House of Commons, the report of which arrived by last mail, stated, with truth, that the position of our finance was wholly different from that of England. 'In England,' he stated, 'you have a comparatively wealthy population. The income of the United Kingdom has, I believe, been guessed at £800,000,000 per annum; the income of British India has been guessed at £300,000,000 per annum. That gives well on to £30 per annum as the income of every person in the United Kingdom, and only £2 per annum as the income of every person in British India.'

"I believe that Mr. Grant Duff had good grounds for the statement he made, and I wish to say, with reference to it, that we are perfectly cognizant of the relative povert of this country as compared with European States."

So here is a clear admission by high authorities of what I had urged in my paper on the "Wants and Means of India," and what I now urge, that India's production was only about 40s. a head.

And now in the year 1873, before the Finance Committee, Lord Lawrence repeats his conviction that the mass of the people of India are so miserably poor that they have barely the means of subsistence. It is as much as a man can do to feed his family or half feed them, let alone spending money on what may be called luxuries or conveniences. Mr Grant Duff asked Mr. Lawson so late as in May 1870, in the House of Commons, whether he meant to "grind an already poor population to the very dust."

The following picture about England itself under similar circumstances, may, I hope, enable the British people to realize our condition. The parallel is remarkable, and the picture in certain portions life-like of the present state of India. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe" 5th edition Page 365.—"In fact, through the operation of the Crusades, all Europe was tributary to the Pope (Innocent III.) . . . . . . A steady drain of money from every realm. Fifty years after the time of which we are speaking, Robert Grosstale, the Bishop of Lincoln and friend of Roger Bacon, caused to be ascertained the amount received by foreign ecclesiastics in England. He found it to be thrice the income of the king himself. This was on the occasion of Innocent IV. demanding provision to be made for three hundred additional Italian clergy by the Church of Engand; and that one of his nephews—a mere boy—should have a stall in Lincoln Cathedral." *Page* 397. In England—for ages a mine of wealth to Rome—the tendency of things was shown by such facts as the remonstrances of the Commons with the Crown on the appointment of ecclesiastics to all the Great offices, and the allegations made by the 'Good Parliament' as to the amount of money drawn by Rome from the kingdom. They asserted that it was five times as much as the taxes levied by the king, and that the Pope's revenue from England was greater than the revenue of any prince in Christendom."

The result of this drain from England to Italy was the condition of the people, as pictured at pages 494-5, than which nothing could be more painful. Mr. Draper says:—"For many of the facts I have now to mention, the reader will find authorities in the works of Lord Macaulay, and Mr. Froude on English History. My own reading in other directions satisfies me that the picture here offered, represents the actual condition of things. . . .

"There were forests extending over great districts; fens forty or fifty miles in length, reeking with miasma and fever, though round the walls of the abbeys there might be beautiful gardens, green lawns, shady walks, and many murmuring streams. . . . The peasant's cabin was made of reeds or sticks, plastered over with mud. His fire was chimneyless—often it was made of peat. In the objects and manner of his existence, he was but a step above the industrious beaver who was building his dam in the adjacent stream. . . . . Vermin in abundance in the clothing and beds. The common food was peas, wetches, fern-roots, and even the bark of trees. . . The population, sparse as it was, was perpetually thinned by pestilence and want. Nor was the state of the townsman better than that of the rustic; his bed was a bag of straw, with a fair round log for his pillow. . . It was a melancholy social condition when nothing intervened between reed cabins in the fen, the miserable wigwams of villages, and the conspicuous walls of the castle and the monastery. . . Rural life had but little improved since the time of Cæsar; in its physical aspect it was altogether neglected.

. . . .

"England, at the close of the age of faith, had for long been a chief pecuniary tributary to Italy, the source from which large revenues have been drawn, the fruitful field in which herds of Italian ecclesiastics had been pastured . . . At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the island was far more backward, intellectually and politically, than is commonly supposed."

Many a time, in discussing with English friends the question of the material drain generally, and the above remarks on railways, irrigation works, &c., I found it a very difficult task to convince. Fortunately, a great authority enunciates the fundamental principles very clearly and convincingly, and I give them below, hoping that an authority like that of the late Mr. Mill, will, on economical principles especially, command attention.

I give a few short extracts from Mill's 'Political Economy,' chapter V.:—

"Industry is limited by capital."

"To employ industry on the land is to apply capital to the land."

Industry cannot be employed to any greater extent than there is capital to invest."

"There can be no more industry than is supplied by materials to work up, and food to eat. Yet, in regard to a fact so evident, it was long continued to be believed that laws and governments, without creating capital, could create industry."

These principles, applied to the particular case of India, amount to this:—Poor India has not even to support its absolute want, even were the whole production employed in supporting labour. But as this is not the case,—as there must be some portion of the produce consumed unproductively or luxuries,—the share for the support of labour for reproduction becomes still more scanty; saving, and therefore addition to capital, being altogether out of the question. Moreover, not only is there no saving at the present rate of production, but there is actual continuous yearly abstraction from this scanty production. The result is an additional evil consequence in the capability of labour deteriorating continuously, for "industry is limited by capital"—so the candle burns at both ends,—capital going on diminishing on the one hand, and labour thereby becoming less capable on the other, to reproduce as much as before. The last theorem of Mill is a clear answer to those who say that, because the railways open up a market for the commodities, the produce of the country *must* increase. I need only repeat that "demand for commodities is not demand for labour," and that "Industry cannot be employed to any greater extent than there is capital to invest"

If these principles are fairly borne in mind, and the element of the drain from India fairly considered the gradual impoverishment of India, under the existing system of administration, will cease to appear a paradox.

THE MORAL DRAIN.

Beyond the positions of deputy-collectors or extra-commissioners, or similar subordinate positions in the Engineering, Medical, and all other services (with a very few somewhat better exceptions), all experience and knowledge of statesmanship, of administration or legislation, of high scientific or learned professions, are drained away to England, when the persons possessing them give up their service and retire to England.

The result, in Sir T. Munro's words, is this:—"The consequence of the conquest of India by British arms would be, in place of raising, to debase the whole people." —(Life of Sir T. Munro, page 466, quoted in Mr. Torrens' "Empire in Asia.") For every European employed beyond absolute necessity, each native capable of filling the same position is displaced in his own country. All the talent and nobility of intellect and soul, which nature gives to every country, is to India a lost treasure. There is, thus, a triple evil—loss of wealth, wisdom, and work to India—under the present system of administration. Whether the power of education which the British rulers are raising with the glorious object of raising the people of India, and which is day by day increasing, shall be a bulwark or weakness hereafter to the British rule, is a question of great importance. As matters stand at present, in the words of Sir Bartle Frere—"And now, wherever I go, I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government, and the most able coadjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the natives of India, among the ranks of the educated natives." Of the future who can say? It lies in the hands of our rulers whether this power they are raising shall continue to be their "coadjutor," or become their opponent. The merit or fault will be entirely their own.

As Sir J. Malcolm observes—"If these plans [of spreading instruction] are not associated with the creation of duties that will employ the minds which we enlighten, we shall only prepare elements that will hasten the destruction of our empire. The moral evil to us does not thus stand alone. It carries with it its Nemesis, the seeds of the destruction of the empire itself."

PRESSURE OF TAXATION.

In Lord Mayo's speech of the 3rd March 1871 (*Times of India* Summary of 8th April 1871), he endeavours to refute the assertion that Indian taxation is 'crushing.' The result of his comparison would appear to be that, while India pays only 1*s.* 10*d* per head of taxation per annum, Turkey pays 7*s.* 9*d.*, Russia 12*s.* 2*d.*, Spain 18*s.* 5*d.*, Austria 19*s.* 7*d.*, and Italy 17*s.* per head per annum. The conclusion drawn is that the taxation of India is not 'crushing.' What idea His Lordship attaches to the word 'crushing' I cannot say, but he seems to forget the very first premise, that the total production of the country is admitted to be 40*s.* per head. Now, this amount is hardly enough for the bare necessaries of life, much less can it supply any comforts, or provide any reserve for bad times; so that, living from hand to mouth and that on "scanty subsistence" (in the words of Lord Lawrence), the very touch of famine carries away hundreds of thousands. Is not this in itself as 'crushing' to any people as it can possibly be? And yet out of this wretched income they have to pay taxation!

His Lordship has, moreover, left out a very important element from account. He is well aware that whatever revenue is raised by other countries—for instance, the £70,000,000 by England—the whole of it returns back to the people, and remains *in* the country; and, therefore, the *national capital, upon which* the production of a country depends, does not suffer diminution; while, with India, as I have already shown, the case is quite different. Out of its poor production of 40*s.* a head, some £25,000,000 go clean out of the country, thereby diminishing its capital and labour for reproduction every year, and rendering the taxation more and more crushing.

Taking, therefore, a fair test of the incidence of taxation, the result will be that England raises £70,000,000 out of the national income of some £8,000,000,000, that is, about 8 per cent. or about £2 10*s.* per head from an income of about £30 per head; whereas the Indian Government raises £50, 00,000 of the national income of £340,000,000, that is, about 15 per cent., or 6*s.* per head out of an income of 40*s.* per head.

But as matters stand, [illegible] has to pay not the same percentage of taxation [illegible] in England, but nearly double; *i. e.*, while [illegible] pays only about 8½ per cent. of its national income for the wants of its Government, India has to pay some 15 per cent. of its income for the same purpose; though her that income per head of population is some thirteenth part of that of England, and insufficient in itself for even its ordinary wants, leaving alone the extraordinary political necessity to pay a foreign country for its rule.

Lord Mayo calls the light taxation of the country, which he calculates at 1*s* 10*d.* a head, as a happy state of affairs. But that, in so lightly-taxed a country to get a 6*d.* more per head without oppression should tax the highest statesmanship and intelligence without success, is in itself a clear demonstration that there must be something very rotten in the state of India, and that the pressure of taxation must have already arrived short of the proverbial last straw that breaks the camel's back.

The United Kingdom pay a total revenue of about £2 10*s.* per head. India's whole production is hardly £2 a head; it pays a total revenue (less net opium) of hardly 5*s.* a head, and is unable to pay a shilling more. Why so? Short of only representation, India is governed on the same principles and system as the United Kingdom, and why such extraordinarily different results? Why should one prosper and the other perish, though similarly governed?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The very serious character of the news telegraphed from England on Friday will be appreciated by all thinking people in India, whether they may have paid attention to the rights of the fiscal question directly at issue or not. If India is to be governed directly from England in matters of detail, the Government out here being overridden when its better knowledge may render it unwilling to accept the India Office view of any particular proposal, the country will soon be entangled in the consequences of worse blunders even, than that with which Lord Lytton seems specially commissioned to commence his reign. The success of Indian Government so far has been largely due to the fact that it has been very little subject to direct control from England. The telegraph and the navigation of the Red Sea have now removed the physical difficulties which hitherto prevented any attempt to introduce another system. A Secretary of State, with an excessive confidence in his own views, has chosen to disregard the moral considerations which at the present day as much as ever oppose themselves to the direct Government of India from England. A collision has of course ensued as soon as the new system has fairly been tried. Economical doctrinaires have succeeded at home in establishing the theory that the Indian customs are unfair to English commerce, and that their abolition, however antagonistic at first to Protectionist prejudice out here, will merely constitute one more development of the great free trade principle of which England has been the prophet, and in the universal applicability of which her foremost economists put unlimited confidence. We are not concerned to discuss the question of motives more closely, although many people talk in a loose way about pressure from Manchester having compelled the Government to adopt this measure irrespective of its merits. No doubt pressure from Manchester has been going on, but the voting power of the Government in the House is so strong, that it is gratuitous to suppose it coerced by any single interest to accept a policy in any matter opposed to its own inclinations. It is clearly manifest that Lord Salisbury has been proceeding on conviction in reference to this lamentable project, and that is all the less surprising when we remember that a man very unlike him in intellectual and political sympathies—Sir Louis Mallet—is equally *entete* in its favour, or was so when he first came to this country. A little imagination, indeed, will show how the subject looks from the English point of view, but we disregard that aspect of the subject now, because it is so full of complication that we can only deal with facts separately, and we have only discountenanced the idea that there is any conscious sacrifice of Indian interests in this matter, because the more honest Lord Salisbury's convictions are, the more deplorable, in one away, is the action he seems to have taken in respect to the cotton duties. If his determination had been recklessly formed in obedience to political interest, one might hope that a Secretary of State of such abnormal immorality would not often appear above the horizon; also that a Government reduced to such extremities could not last long. But in the case before us we find a statesman of passionately high principle who threw up office by the by on a former celebrated occasion, rather than depart a hair's breadth from his convictions—introducing into the Indian Government this disastrous system of binding its policy even in matters of detail into harmony with his raw English notions of oriental administration. We cannot imagine a worse precedent, and serious as the blunder actually before us will be in its effect on the feelings of the educated classes in India, still worse mistakes may readily be made if future Viceroys consent to accept the position Lord Salisbury now endeavours to force upon them. In truth, the position of a Viceroy, after he has once been established in India for some little time, ought to be so strong as to make him in a certain degree independent of the Secretary of State. In the present crisis the mischief to India ensues from the unfortunate coincidence between Lord Northbook's resignation—inevitably followed by the appointment to this country of a new Viceroy, with no Indian experience of his own to go upon, and the exaggerated interpretation by Lord Salisbury of his right as Secretary of State. Had Lord Northbrook been remaining in office, he could have continuously maintained a policy of masterly inactivity, let the Secretary of State bluster to any extent he pleased. Of course, the Secretary of State is the superior officer and can any time fire off his one big shot at the Viceroy. He can recall him. But this shot is so big a one that no Secretary of State would venture to fire it at a man who could go straight home to his place in Parliament, and tell the world how he had been recalled because he would not do this or that foolish thing that the Secretary of State in his ignorance of Indian affairs wished him to do. It is so manifest that any ex-Viceroy armed with the prodigious knowledge of facts that his work here must always give him, must get an argumentative victory over a Secretary of State in Parliament, that practically, as we say, every Secretary of State would shrink from recalling a Viceroy merely because he was intractable. In a quarrel with a Secretary of State about a matter of administration, a Viceroy thus becomes the champion of India. For the sake of India he should hold out, put the Secretary of State's angry despatches in the fire, and take his own course. However, in the present case we shall be unlucky enough to have a new Viceroy who cannot but be pliable to the Secretary of State for a time by reason of deficient Indian experience,—however good a man he might be, or however likely to build up views of his own before he has been here long,—and operating on him a *zubberdustee* Secretary of State. The combination is most unfortunate.

THE "PEKING GAZETTE."

(*The China Mail.*)

The "Father of Newspapers"—for there is no possible doubt that the *Peking Gazette* is actually the most ancient periodical in the world, having been issued, with some few exceptions, almost daily for close upon a thousand years—has, we observe, begun to justify the old adage that "it's a long lane that has no turning." It has been a very long lane indeed with the *Peking Gazette*. Empires have risen and fallen, Continents have been discovered, the crescent has finally paled before the cross; within the vast bounds of the Empire owing the sway of Peking, dynasties have established themselves, have flourished and decayed. War, pestilence and famine, inundations and rebellions have devastated its territories; Christianity has been introduced, and again almost exterminated. The visitors from the "barbarous" West have forced their way, not merely to the capital, but to the very presence chamber of the Son of Heaven himself. And amidst the wreck of surrounding kingdoms, and the vast changes wrought in the most ancient land where Confucius lived and taught, a little unambitious, scrubby-looking sheet (something like a penny Jack the Giant-killer without the illustrations,) has, day after day, communicated to the outer people the will of the mysterious occupant of the Dragon throne ever since the time of the Saxon Heptarchy. Despite its uninviting appearance (we speak of the provincial not the written edition) we must own to a considerable amount of respect for our ugly little contemporary. It has recorded events in the long-forgotten past to which the stirring matters recorded in the *Times* of to-day are but mere straws on the river of time. It was read when Kublai Khan was the terror of the Western world. It probably recorded, in its dry business-like way, the Sardanapalus-like suicide of the Last of the Mings. To how many millions of human beings it has been a source of joy or sorrow it were bootless to enquire. Every official promotion and degradation of any importance has been notified in its columns for centuries. Truly, it is the Nestor of periodicals.

That the *Peking Gazette* is not a new paper, is a matter which many find it hard to understand, while others make the fact a matter of complaint. But in sober truth it does the work it is designed to do very well, nor under the most advanced regimé could it be much else than it now is. In one respect only could it as an authoritative document, be much improved—we speak, not of its outward appearance but of its literary contents—and in that respect a change is coming over it. It has hitherto been the practice to omit all that there was not room for, and hence "missing links" of some little piece of local history thus became frequent. About the 20th December last, however, a new feature appeared in the *Gazette*. In addition to the memorials and decrees printed in full, and the routine notices which are given habitually, it began to give a short abstract of memorials of minor importance; for which there would obviously not be room *in extenso*, within its circumscribed limits. These appear under the heading *fah ch'ao* (documents issued for publication), and, though obviously resorted to as a means of embodying useful facts which it was convenient to record, do undoubtedly give the *Gazette*, as the *News* puts it, "the first faint resemblance of a newspaper." Whether it is desirable to carry this resemblance any further is open to question. We should ourselves prefer to see the *Gazette* remain essentially as it is, with improved typography, and a generally better appearance. But we can see no objection to the establishment of an avowedly official organ, in the pay of or actually directed by members of the Government. For some years yet to come such a publication would serve a most useful purpose—precisely that which the *Moscow Gazette* serves in Russia, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Prince Bismarck's organ) in Germany, or the official *Moniteur* in France. The objection to an official press commences only when journals pretend to an independence they have not, or enter the lists of that mischievous class known as "semi-official" or "inspired." We much want in China something that shall express in a way less private than despatches or less cumbrous than memorials and edicts, the views of the higher class officials. No doubt they would just as often hide their hands with such a journal as without one. But is not this done in Europe? And yet an article in one of the papers we have mentioned, will excite all Europe for a week. The advantage would be gained, not when there was anything important to be withheld, but when there was no reason to affect diplomacy, while it would otherwise be impossible to let the world know what they thought. China is progressing fast enough towards a free press. Private enterprise will take good care of that; and with the peculiar notions as yet entertained Chinese by writers of what is allowable criticism, it would be impossible to fuse an "inspired" with an even moderately independent sheet. We commend the idea we have sketched to the attention of the native authorities.

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(*Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.*)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND

AND THE

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ½ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by POWIS JAMES & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT, Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE,

ICE WORKS AT MHOW,

ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

MRS. STOCKBRIDGE,

ICE WORKS,

MHOW

19th February, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE following HORSES, the property of Captain GILSON, proceeding to England.—

No. 1.—"VIKING," Ch. W. G., 14-3 and three quarters, 7 years old. By Touchstone out of Countess, a winner of many Steeplechases in Madras and on the flat Bombay side Vide *Oriental Sporting Magazine*. Also ridden as First Charger. Price... Rs. 2,000

No. 2.—"GOLDFINDER," B. W. G., 15 2, 7 years old. Pedigree unknown. Ran second for the Mhow Derby 1874, and [illegible] Hacks, beating "King's Own" and [illegible]ice ... „ 750

No. 3.—"GOLIGHTLY," [illegible]way, 5 years old." A Maiden la[illegible] Fast good paces, very handsom[illegible]d make a very nice Lady's Ho[illegible] ... „ 800

No. 4.—"GUILDROY," B. A[illegible] quarter, 7 years old. A perfect [illegible] up to 14 stone, and very show[illegible] ... „ 1,300

No. 5.—Ch. Filly. 3 years old. 13-2 and-a-half, by ANDY.

The above Horses are believed to be sound.

Also a BRINDLE BULL-DOG, 14 months. Good Watch Dog. Game but not quarrelsome. (Father and Mother imported dogs). Price Rs. 60.

CAVALRY LINES,

MHOW.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.	
BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	15	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	16	0
Do.	„	Pints	9	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	20	0
Do.	„	Pints	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	22	0
Do.	„	Pints	12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	26	0
Do.	„	Pints	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	28	0
Do.	„	Pints	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	32	0
Do.	„	Pints	17	0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.
GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior,	per Doz.	25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	„	27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	„	30

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED ... per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

			Rs.
SPARKLING MOSELLE	per Doz.	Q'ts.	30
Do. do.	„	Pts.	16
Do. do. NONPAREIL	„	Qts.	38
Do. do. do.	„	Pts.	20
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s	„	Qts.	34
Do. do.	„	Pts.	18

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM & COMPANY have just received a large supply of the above in all the LATEST SHAPES.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

Spring Fastening.

	Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	3 8
New Checks and stripes	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shades	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS.

The New Shape.

"CORINTHIAN."

Rich corded silk spots, stripes Rich satin	3 0
The Czarewitch, moderate size Sailor's Knot, the latest introduced, to fit any size neck without spring or metal fastening Fancy colours, spots or black	3 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE FOUR IN HAND."

A long folded Scarf.

Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich Black corded Silk	3 0

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies..	White Colored Dogskin Gauntlet	Two Buttons	Nett 2 12
Gents...	White Colored		3 0
	Dogskin		2 12
	Doe, Military		4 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.

To suit any Collar.

THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Rs. a.
Rich Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 8

THE "EXCELSIOR."

Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks Fancy Stripes or Spots Rich Figured Satin	4 0

LORD NAPIER.

Large Pin Scarf.

Fancy Stripes or spots Rich Black Silk and Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes.. Moderate Size all Colors	2 0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	2 12

STRONG BRACES.

Light Webb, French	2 8
The Celebrity Braces Patented	3 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	2 12
Strong Cantab	2 12
United Service Everlasting Best Bridle Leather	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Sticks	12 8
Extra Quality	15 8
Ladies	10 8
White Cotton Lined Green	5 8
Ladies' Sunshades, Buff Alpaca Lined Green	5 8

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT,

Bow, or for Ring.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye New Fancy Checks	2 8 2 8	
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	2 8 to	3 4
Long Scarfs, best quality	3 0 to	4 0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Colour	1 0
Ditto Ditto Extra	1 0
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2 8

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded	8
Made Bows	12
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

GOLD ON IVORY

Will Last for Years.

Front Studs	4 8
Collar Studs	11 12
Solitaires per pair	5 8
Links, „	15 8

WALKING STICKS.

A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plants, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 0 to 2 8

A LARGE STOCK OF SAWMY & COIN SHIRT STUDS & PINS.

Our New Illustrate[illegible] Free on Application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THROPE & CO.

HAVE just received per S.S. PEKIN, a large and very choice Supply of NEW COATINGS.

REAL SCOTCH TWEED for Suits.

Do. in Checks and Squares.

FANCY ANGOLA TWEEDS for Suits.

FASHIONABLE DOESKINS and CASHMERES for Trowsers.

BEDFORD CORD and WHIPCORD for Riding Trowsers.

THORPE & CO.,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

MRS. JACOB HUNT

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

- INTRODUCTION.
- REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
- PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
- RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
  - Report of the European Commissioners.
  - Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
- PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

TO COTTON COMPANIES—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly acquainted with COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING in all its details, and who can design and lay out MILLS, wishes to become MANAGING DIRECTOR of an important concern. Address "COTTON," care of Messrs. T. S. EVANS and Co., Accountants, 5 and 6 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPES,

PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,

AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & CO., BYCULLA.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, has lately been ridden by a lady.

A very pretty Chesnut Arab Horse, aged 6 years, height 14-1½, a passed charger.

A high Caste Gray Arab Horse "War Cry," aged 5 off, 14-3 high, has been partly broken as a charger, has racing speed and is considered a first class Maiden and is specially recommended. The above horses, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A pair of dark brown Pegu Ponies, 4 years old, sound, perfectly broken to harness, very fast and pretty, and without vice, Rs. 600.

A very powerful and high cast Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, up to 15 stone, would make a[illegible] charger. Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 [illegible], well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in doubl[illegible], Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, ([illegible] and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Cob Austral[illegible]gh, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very [illegible] fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinar[illegible], Bombay, 8th Feb. 1876.

THE [illegible] FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]LISHED 1824.

[illegible]ILLION STERLING.

[illegible] appointed AGENTS of the [illegible] Company, and are prepared to issue [illegible] Mills, and other Buildings, Household [illegible] Shipping, &c.

[illegible]DUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

[illegible] OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

[illegible]APITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

[illegible] Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.

WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.

THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

NOTICES.

CARRIAGES.

E. KESTERTON & Co.,

93 AND 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public that their MR. LAVER has arrive in Bombay with a large stock of New and Second Hand CARRIAGES of all descriptions of their own manufacture, which he will dispose of at home prices. Park and Mail Phaetons, Victorias, Dog Carts, Waggonettes, Broughams, Barouches, Landaus, State Carriages, &c. He is also prepared to give Estimates and Drawings, and as he will return in April personally superintend any orders that he may be favoured with.

Address care of SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Esq., Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Show Rooms, Bake House Lane, Fort,

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

nd the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

⁂ This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WAT[illegible]S AND JEWELLERS,

[illegible]ORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140

„ „ „ „ keyless 185

„ „ enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings.

Brooches, Earring sets.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.